THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMB THROWERS.

Trial of Chicago's Anarchists Actively Begun.

Inspector Bonfield Tells the Story of the Riot.

Details of the Revolutionary Plot Fully Disclosed.

The Dynamiters' Trial.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The trial of eight anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre was actively entered upon this morning, the jury having been obtained yesterday. A map showing where the meeting was held and where the bomb was thrown into the ranks of the police was exhibited to the jury and its correctness verified. It showed the exact location of Greif's hall and Zept's hall, from which the anarchists proceeded to make their assault. Police Inspector Bonfield was the second witness called. He was in command of the police at Desplaines street on the night of the Haymarket meeting. The police had warning of the assemblage through circulars issued by the anarchists, and Bonfield said the police he took with him to Haymarket were armed.

"What were the instructions?" asked the state's attorney.

"That no one should fire unless ordered to do so by his superior officer. As we approached this truck," said Bonfield, indicating a spot on the map, "we marched up to it. Captain Ward who was with me said to those in the crowd, 'I command you in the name of the people of Illinois to disperse, and I call on you (pointing to me in the crowd) to aid in dispersing the crowd.' At that time Fielden was standing in front of the truck. He turned to us and said, 'We are peaceable.' Instantly the crowd parted in a peculiar manner. I thought then I heard this singing noise. I have had some experience with dynamite and fuse and divined in an instant what was going to happen. The next minute a terrific explosion took place. Then bullets were fired into us for perhaps a minute or so before a single shot was fired by the police. I gave the order to 'close up and return the fire.'"

"How many persons were injured by these bullets?"

"To the best of my recollection sixty."

"How many died?"

"Seven."

Bonfield testified further that at least 100 shots were fired from the crowd before he ordered the fire returned. Witness cross-examined by Captain Black said a thousand people were at Haymarket when he reached the scene. Fielden was speaking. Captain Ward ordered the crowd to disperse. As Ward gave the command Fielden said, "We are peaceable," and the very next instant there was a hissing noise and the explosion of the bomb.

In the afternoon several of the wounded police were present. Gotfried Waller, a Swiss cabinet maker, was the first witness. He said he was a member of the socialistic society for exercising with arms under instructions, which he left four months ago. On the night before the bomb was thrown witness said he was at the hall where the society usually met in answer to an advertisement in the Arbiter-Zeitung. About 70 or 80 men were present. Witness was chairman. Fischer and Engel were present. They discussed the killing of the men at McCormick's, and what should be done in the next few days. Engel introduced a resolution that if there should be an encounter with the police there should be a meeting at various places to aid the strikers. The word "Rest," published in the Arbiter Zeitung, was to be the signal for the meeting. If there should be a disturbance they were to meet in Wicker park armed. Then a committee was appointed to watch movements in the city and report if anything happened, and if a riot should occur we should storm the police stations and cut telegraph wires. Then we should shoot down everybody that came against us. Then if one police station was stormed they should do the same with the others, mowing down all that came. They were to commence at the station on North avenue. Engel said the easiest mode would be to throw a bomb into the station. Nothing was said in the meeting where the plan originated. It was decided to call a meeting of workingmen the next day in the evening. Those present were not to participate in the Haymarket meeting. Only the committee was to be there. If they should report that something had happened then the others should come down upon the police, then on the militia or whatever should come against them. Witness said we all thought that the fire department should be disabled. First we were to attack the North avenue police station, then the next one as fate would have it. The plan was to attack the police stations to prevent the police from coming to the aid if there should be a fight in the city. We all thought there would be a fight and so calculated. The plan was adopted with the understanding that every group should act independently according to the general plan. Those present were from all groups from all parts of the city. The same programme was to be carried out in every part of the city. There was nothing said about the Haymarket. It was not expected that the police should go to the Haymarket. Only if strikers were attacked then we should shoot the police. In case of an attempt to disperse the meeting we should simply strike them down, however, the best we could with bombs or whatever would be at our disposal. One or two from each group were to compose the committee to be sent to the Haymarket. They were to observe movements not only in the Haymarket but in different parts of the city, and if a conflict should happen then they should report to us. If it happened in the daytime then they should cause the publication of the word "Ruhe"; if in the evening or night they should report personally to members at their homes. The word was a signal to meet and was only to be inserted in newspapers if a downright revolution occurred. Fischer suggested the word and it was arranged that publication should be made in the Arbiter-Zeitung letter box. A committee was appointed to attend to the publication. I only know one of the committee—Kraemer. All present at the meeting accepted the plan. They voted by raising their hands. Engel put the question to the meeting. The plan was to be stated to such reliable men as were absent. I reported it to some who came in later.

The witness was asked: "Did you ever have any bombs?"

To this question Foster of the defense warmly objected. Any bomb witness might have had had nothing to do with the case unless it were traced to the man who threw it at the Haymarket.

Mr. Ingham replied in a brief statement, saying the theory of the state was that for months the defendants had been preparing for a revolution about the first of May; that they had been arming themselves and their clubs. The state intended to bring into court dynamite bombs, and would show that these bombs were used for no purpose in all the wide world except cowardly and atrocious murder.

Mr. Foster asked: "If you show that some man threw one of these bombs without knowledge or authority or approval of any of these defendants, is that murder?"

Ingham replied: "Under the law of the state of Illinois it is murder. The law of the state is strong enough to hang every one of these men."

Judge Garry in deciding the point said: "If there was a combination among a great number of individuals to kill policemen if they came in conflict with workingmen or strikers or were attempting to enforce law and order, and preparations were made to kill policemen on some such occasion, the decision as to when the proper occasion had come being left to the parties who were to do the work, and some of these parties did such an act, then all engaged in the general conspiracy are equally liable."

The witness then proceeded to answer the question as to whether he ever had any bombs, and told how about a year and a half ago bombs had been distributed to him and others by Fishcher for use at a meeting on Thanksgiving if attacked by the police, just as it happened this time. Those present at 54 West Lake street on the night of May 3d whom witness could remember were Fischer, Engel, Breitenfield, Rhenadwald, Krueger (who is dead), another Krueger, Grunenwald, Schroder, Hube, Lnebner, two Lehmschus and Hermann.

This closed Waller's direct testimony, also to-day's proceedings.

CHICAGO, July 17.—In the anarchist trial Waller was again put on the stand. Witness was at a meeting in Bohemian hall on the Sunday before the riot. He was invited by August Grieger, known as "Little Grieger." Both August and Reinhold Grieger were present at the meeting. Engel and Fischer, the defendants, were present. Engel proposed a plan according to which whenever it came to a conflict that bombs should be thrown into the police, and riflemen should post themselves in line and shoot down whomsoever came out of the police stations. It should proceed in that way till they got into the city and the fight should commence in earnest. There was some opposition to the plan. One man thought there were too few and it would be better if they placed themselves right in the middle of the crowd in the city and commence the fight there. There was opposition to that, as they could not tell who might be their next neighbor in the crowd. He might be a detective. Engel's plan was finally accepted. Captain Black moved to strike out the entire evidence of this witness, but it was overruled. Witness was then cross-examined.

Witness was severely cross-examined but his testimony remained unshaken. He said that no offers had been made to him to induce him to testify. On the re-direct Waller was asked: Have you been solicited by the defense in the past 10 days to go back on your original statement and meet at some place outside the city or at Lincoln park and agree on another story. The defense objected and the objection was sustained. Witness was again cross-examined, after which the court took recess.

In the afternoon the prosecution placed another informer, Barnhardt Schrader, upon the stand. He testified to attending the meeting over which Waller presided and corroborated the latter's description of the doings of the meeting up to a certain point. Then he staggered the prosecution by denying that any mention was made of the use of bombs or dynamite in operations against the police. On this the prosecution dropped the witness, who was taken by the defense, whereupon he enlarged considerably upon his former statement that neither bombs nor dynamite had been mentioned at the meeting. The prosecution again took the witness, and Ingham holding a long manuscript up to view and eying Schrader in a sharp manner asked abruptly, "Did you not make to Police Captain Schaack a written statement?" All of the lawyers for the defense interrupted instantly with objection to the question, excitedly appealing to the judge. The point was hotly discussed and the fact coming out that the state had been duped Ingham said, "It is evident from the action of the witness and from the action of the counsel that Schrader is their witness and not our witness. The witness was allowed to go. The only other interesting feature in the afternoon was a statement on the witness stand of Lieutenant Quinn, who said that Fielden after making the remark "We are peaceable," drew a revolver and fired at Bonfield just as the bomb exploded.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Judge Gary's court room was crowded this morning when the first witness, Lieutenant Stanton, one of the officers wounded in the Haymarket, was placed on the stand. Witness described in detail the events of the night of May 4th. He saw the bomb in the air, heard the hissing of the fuse, which was about two inches long, saw the missile after it struck the ground, and to the best of his belief it was about the size of his two fists put together.

Several policemen who were in the fight of May 4th testified as to the events of that night. They all swore that Fielden fired repeatedly at the police. Two members of the Knights of Labor from Michigan stated that Spies had unfolded his plans to them. He said their secret organization in Chicago numbered 3000; that they proposed to revolutionize society in general. He mentioned explosives in connection with their mode of warfare.

Officers Bohner and Shanley were the first witnesses this afternoon. They gave clear direct testimony that Fielden not only participated in the Haymarket riot as one of the speakers, but that he drew a revolver and fired into the ranks of the police. This corroborated the evidence by Lieutenant Quinn, which on Saturday created a sensation, there having been no previous intimation of proof positive that any leading defendant had himself personally attempted the slaughter of the police. Officer Bohner swore that he stood some three or four feet north of the wagon when the bomb exploded, and said that he saw Fielden behind one of the wheels discharge a revolver at the police. The witness was absolutely certain that Fielden is the man he saw shoot. The officer never saw Fielden before nor since that night until to-day, but unhesitatingly identified him.

Officer Shanley gave substantially the same testimony. He attempted to kill Fielden on the spot, but the man with five or six others ran quickly into the alley which was close to the wagon.

James K. Magie was put on the stand and asked concerning the meeting in the West Twelfth street Turner hall October 11th last. He said that Spies and Fielden were present, and the former proposed a resolution, which was passed, recommending the use of arms and force instead of the ballot to redress the wrongs of laboring men. The resolutions advised the workingmen to arm themselves to enforce the eight-hour movement projected for the 1st of May. The speeches of Fielden and Spies might be summed up in the words "force of arms" and "dynamite." The resolutions were enthusiastically carried. About 500 people were present.

Greif, owner of the hall where the anarchists met, according to Informer Waller's testimony, testified as to the location of the premises, but furnished no evidence of importance. The witness was cross-examined to show that from the nature of the situation very little secrecy could have been had for the meeting.

Work Among Women.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—At the national conference of charities and corrections this morning reports from various institutions and states were received. Dr. Jennie McGowen, of Iowa read a report on the work in that state, which she claims has less women convicts than any other state in the union. Mrs. Woods, of the Erring Woman's Home in Chicago, was invited to address the meeting for five minutes. She said the great trouble was to care for the continuously increasing number of girls who were being led astray and driven to prostitution or suicide, many victims being mere children. The main idea is to make this home as near like a natural home as possible, and many have returned to friends through the means of this institution. Wm. Letchworth, president of the New York state board of charities, read a paper on "Children of the State." He said there are in the United States a total of 8,928 blind persons, of whom 2242 were in educational institutions other than day schools, and 33,878 deaf mutes, of whom 5896 were in similar institutions. The total number of idiots in the United States was 76,895. Of these 292 were in training schools. Illegitimacy has become a statutory offense. Almshouse care of these little ones has proved a failure. Under organized private benevolence results have been achieved that could never have been reached by a public system.

Fire in a Tenement House.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Fire broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning in the stationery store of Grasa Wolf, East Sixteenth street, which is a four-story tenement house, tenanted by eight families, numbering about seventy persons. The flames were seen by a passer-by, who sent out an alarm. The occupants of the third and fourth floors, who had been awakened by smoke ascending through the building, escaped by running to the roof and going to adjoining buildings. Mrs. Mehr, her husband and three grown sons, who lived on the second floor, made for the fire escape, and in descending the woman fell and received fatal injuries. Mr. and Mrs. Merzs lived on the same floor with two children. The couple got safely to the street, but, in their hurry, over looked their two young children. Policeman Cox, who, in recognition of his bravery, has already been presented with a medal, hearing of the children left behind, ascended to the room and rescued them in a half-suffocated condition.

Revolutionists Defeated.

MATAMORAS, July 19.—The private express from Soecimo ranch, which reached here to-day, stated that Acolpa Gonzales and Tapias, revolutionist chiefs, with 60 men, learning that Colonel Praexedis Cavocas had but 25 men with him at Sincienda, had left to give him battle. Last evening it was reported that they had met the combined forces of Colonel Cavocas and Hernandez, 25 strong, and had been signally defeated with heavy loss in killed and wounded. Pedro Davila, Acolpa Gonzales and Tapias with many of their followers are prisoners, and all bandits with the revolutionists have been killed as soon as captured. There has been no report as to loss among the troops.

The Robbers Known.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 19.—It is learned from a reliable source to-day that the United States secret service know who the Minneapolis postoffice robbers are. There were five in the job. The leader was the "Peoria Kid," alias Jack Quinn, who did the $27,000 job in Indianapolis, known as the orange box robbery. Jerry Cook was the second man in the gang.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Senate Reports on the President's Pension Vetoes.

The House Opposed to Extensive Sea Coast Defense.

The House Debating Over Appropriation Bills.

Cleveland's Pension Vetoes.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senator Blair from the committee on pensions to-day submitted a report, adopting as the report of the majority of the committee the report before submitted on the message of the president vetoing the bill granting a pension to Mary A. Nettoge, and which was recommitted by the senate. The report was adopted by a strictly party vote. Senators Wolthall and Wilson of Maryland join in a minority report, in which after a brief statement of the history and value of the president's constitutional right of veto they say: "The report to which we dissent is no mistake or [illegible] granting a pension to Mary A. Nettoge, but it will be seen that the author of the report undertakes to review and consider not alone the objections of the president to this bill but the objection of the president to twenty-two other bills. Waiving any criticisms upon the order, manner or propriety of a report so made we have to express our dissent to the evident political and partisan animus manifested in the preparation of said report. One may differ with the president in some one or more of the cases mentioned in this report as to his conclusions on the facts presented, but it is akin to madness to ascribe to him unworthy motives in arriving at such conclusions. We recognize the wisdom and fidelity of the president when in the discharge of his constitutional duty he returns this and other bills with his objections to their passage.

Increase in Postal Business.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A special count was made by the postoffice department of matter mailed at 29 of the leading offices of the country during the last week of June, 1886, and the results show an increase compared with the same period of 1887 of 21.57 per cent in letters mailed, 59.3 in sealed packages, 40.6 per cent in unsealed parcels and 3.1 per cent in circulars.

Atkins and Indian Traderships.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The examination of A. M. Hunter, attorney for Cleveland & Co., late free traders at Anadarko, Indian territory, was continued this morning by the Platt special committee of the senate. Hunter's evidence substantially corroborates that of Cleveland. He describes a series of interviews between himself and the commissioner of Indian affairs with respect of renewal of Cleveland's license, and S. M. Jackson's proposition for a partnership with Cleveland. At one of these interviews Hunter said he believed, although he could not swear to it, that he (Hunter) termed Jackson's proposition a blackmailing scheme. The outcome of these interviews was refusal by Atkins to re-license Cleveland. Witness several times referred to interviews with Senator Vest, who, he said, was interested in behalf of Cleveland, but the committee decided not to hear anything with regard to these interviews, which were not essential to a clear understanding of Hunter's own action, because Senator Vest had made a request to be called as a witness and be allowed to tell his own story. Witness by instruction of his clients appealed the matter to the president and sent to him after a personal interview with Colonel Lamont some documents relating to this case. One document was an affidavit made by Cleveland relating to the story of Jackson's visit to Anadarko; his proposition to affiant to enter into a partnership, with him (Jackson) putting in license, Cleveland to furnish the capital and experience and do all the work; to his (Jackson's) threat to have Cleveland put off the reservation if he did not assent to partnership upon these terms, and his statement that he had sufficient influence with Commissioner Atkins to secure his object.

Several letters were introduced by Senator Vest, of Missouri, who had several interviews with Atkins on behalf of Reynolds and Cleveland at the instance of John Bannerman, a friend of the senator's. Atkins promised to appoint either Cleveland or Reynolds, but afterward declined. In his second letter Senator Vest says: "Atkins seems determined to put all the traderships in Indian territory in the hands of Mississippians or Tennesseans. I do not want to have a quarrel with him, but I think I shall offer a resolution in the senate asking for full information as to those appointments. Let me know whether Reynolds will take a tradership at another point. Atkins told me that Cleveland had a herd of cattle on the reservation and he did not think he could appoint him under the circumstances."

XLIX Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The house bill increasing the pension of Jno. Ryan and the senate bill granting a pension to Jas. Noyes were taken up and passed, the latter bill being described by Mr. Cockrell as a mere act of charity to a colored preacher who had only served a little while in the Louisiana national guards; but Mr. Blair said that the man had also served in a colored regiment and in a veteran brigade.

The next bill passed was the house bill granting a pension of $25 monthly to Miss Mary A. Thomas, who had acted as volunteer army nurse and superintendent of nurses at Frederick, Md.

After ten more pension bills the senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill. Question was finally taken on agreeing to the committee amendment reducing the appropriation 25 per cent, and it was agreed to; yeas 31, nays 18.

The bill was then passed, yeas 42, nays 11.

The senate then took up the naval appropriation bill. Amendments reported by the committee on appropriations were all agreed to without question and passed.

The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house resumed consideration of the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill and it was agreed to, thus disposing of so many amendments in dispute as were agreed to by the conference committee.

Cannon of Illinois moved that the house recede from its disagreement to the senate amendment providing for an increase of the clerical force of the civil service commission.

Agreed to; yeas 123, nays 111.

Mr. Matson of Indiana called up the report of the committee on invalid pensions on the message of the president vetoing the bill pensioning Cantro W. Taylor, and upon his statement that the case had been reopened in the pension office consideration of the report was postponed till next session.

Matson then called up the veto message on the bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Luce.

Forney, of Alabama, raised the question of consideration, desiring that the house should take up the fortification appropriation bill, but by a vote of 95 to 77 the house determined to consider the pension case. In this case the majority of the committee recommended that the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the president, while the minority report that the bill should not pass.

The speaker announced that the question was upon the passage of the bill over the veto, and it was decided in the negative, yeas 116, nays 124, not the constitutional two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Belmont of New York from the committee on foreign affairs reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the president to furnish the house with all correspondence not heretofore made public between the government of the United States and the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica since '76 in reference to the location and construction of an inter-oceanic canal by the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, and relating to treaty and other rights of the bordering republics.

The next veto message called up was that vetoing the bill pensioning Catherine McCarthy. On this question also the majority of the committee on invalid pensions recommend the passage of the bill while the minority recommended the sustaining of the veto of the president.

In this as in the previous case the speaker pro tem., Mr. Mills of Texas, recognized Matson of Indiana, who had signed both minority reports, to call the previous question against this. Republicans vigorously protested, contending that the chair could have recognized one of the members who had signed the majority report to control the floor instead of recognizing a member who held the negative side of the question and giving him power to shut off debate.

The house refused to pass the bill over the veto, yeas 122, nays 97, not the constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative.

The next message called up was vetoing the bill granting a pension to Joseph Romiser. In this case the committee on invalid pensions [illegible] unanimously of the opinion that the bill should be passed over the veto. The bill was passed over the veto, yeas 175, nays [illegible].

The house then took recess till [illegible]. The evening session to [illegible] consideration of pensions.

At the evening session the house passed one pension bill and at 9.50 adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Dawes from the committee on Indian affairs submitted a report on the message of the president vetoing the bill granting right of way through reservations in northern Montana, recommending the passage of the bill notwithstanding the president's objections. He stated that the report was unanimous and that he would take early occasion to call it up for action. He did not think it would take much time in debate.

Senator Miller called up the oleomargarine bill, without amendment and it was decided by vote of 28 to 15 that the bill should be now considered.

Miller advocated the bill.

Coke argued against it on the ground that if the manufacture and use of oleomargarine are detrimental to public health it should be discouraged or prohibited. The question belonged exclusively to the police power of the several states and congress had no power of jurisdiction over it.

Palmer spoke in favor of the bill and Miller said he would ask a vote on it on Monday. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After a number of reports from committees were presented the house went into committee of the whole on the fortification appropriation bill.

After extended remarks by Butterworth and Reagan in favor of the bill, Mr. Morrow of California as representative of the great city San Francisco protested against the action of the committee on appropriations in bringing in a bill appropriating six hundred thousand dollars in response to the report of the board appointed to investigate the subject calling for appropriation for the present year of twenty-one millions to meet urgent requirements of coast defense. San Francisco could not have a single gun she dared to fire. It was the duty of congress to adopt the report of the fortifications board and make appropriations necessary to place the country in a proper position to defend itself from any attack coming from whatever source it might.

Butterworth offered an amendment increasing from $500,000 to $3,500,000 the appropriation for arrangement of sea coast fortifications. Rejected.

Viele of New York moved to increase the appropriation to three millions. Rejected.

Buck of the committee raised a point of order against the clause creating a board under whose direction the appropriation for armament of fortifications shall be expended, and who shall make investigations, experiments, etc., and who are authorized to purchase or manufacture guns.

The point of order was sustained and the clauses ruled out.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

Randall moved to reduce the appropriation for the armament of fortifications from $500,000 to $100,000.

Reed of Maine suggested that there should be discussion over the proposition to vote want of confidence in another department of the government.

Pending vote on the demand for the previous [illegible], the house took recess, evening session to be for the consideration of business reported from the committee on [illegible].

SENATE.

[illegible]

The bill [illegible]

[illegible] of national [illegible] plete [illegible].

[illegible] commissioner [illegible] to issue a patent if the land had been sold to a bona fide purchaser, even though the original title had been acquired by fraud. He hoped that the house would by unanimous vote insist upon its disagreement to this amendment.

Gifford of Dakota charged that in the argument of the land bureau there was an absence of any discrimination between cases of honest and dishonest settlers, and asserted that it was the purpose of the senate amendment to put an end to senseless [illegible].

Mr. Laird of Nebraska in approving the provisions of the senate amendment denied charges made by the land bureau of immense frauds existing in the west in relation to entry of public land. He said that in Arkansas there were double the number of frauds existing that were charged against Nebraska, and in Louisiana an equal number.

Carey of Wyoming favored so much of the senate amendment as amends instead of repeals the desert land law. The repeal of that law would postpone settlement and reclamation of the arid region of the country for a long time and would place the land under the control of cattlemen, who would like to see every land law repealed, in order that they might have an open, free, unfenced country.

Perkins moved that the house recede from its disagreement to the senate amendment. Lost, 20 to 142.

The house then insisted upon its disagreement and further conference was ordered.

Morrison of Illinois offered a concurrent resolution for final adjournment of congress at 3 o'clock on July 28. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

The house then took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of business from the committee on postoffices and post-roads.

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RECALLING HISTORY.

President Cleveland Assists in Albany's Celebration

Of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of Its Birth.

The Senate Ready to Vote on the Payne Bribery Case.

Albany's Celebration.

ALBANY, July 22.—Albany's people have given themselves up body and soul to-day to the task of celebrating the incorporation of the city by Governor Dougan just 200 years ago. The uproar that broke loose at midnight when the bells announced the arrival of the anniversary continued until daylight. Men and boys and even women went up and down the principal streets blowing horns and singing until morning. Thousands remained up throught the night and were as ready and eager to start in on to-day's celebration as though they had enjoyed the most refreshing sleep.

The arrival of President Cleveland was the first important event of the day. The time fixed for his coming was 6 a. m. Before that hour the Burgess corps marched to the West Shore depot and drew up in line in readiness for the coming train. Carriages containing city officials were also in waiting. Without the lines formed by militia stood five or six hundred citizens who had come to welcome the president. A few minutes after six the expected train steamed into the depot. Mayor Thacher and several of the anniversary committee boarded the train and exchanged greetings with the president. Mayor Thacher on behalf of the city bade him welcome. The president greeted his friends warmly and said it gave him pleasure to be with them again. Secretaries Bayard and Whitney and Private Secretary Lamont were also in the party. The party were immediately escorted to coaches awaiting. Before entering the carriage in which he rode, with Mayor Thacher, President Cleveland was warmly greeted by an old farmer from Delaware county, who broke through the line and clasped the president's hand. "Well, this is Grover," he exclaimed. "Yes, sir," answered the president, smiling pleasantly. The Burgess corps at once took up the line of march and the presidential party were drawn to the governor's mansion. On the arrival of the visitors at the executive mansion, Governor Hill received them as his guest.

After the governor and his guests had breakfasted President Cleveland accompanied by Colonel Lamont went to Secretary Manning's residence to call on him. Cleveland and Manning remained in conversation together for an hour and then the former returned to the governor's mansion. At 11:30, escorted by the mayor and members of the anniversary reception committee, the president, Secretaries Bayard and Whitney and Colonel Lamont left the executive mansion and were driven down State street to take their places in the procession. A few minutes later Governor Hill, escorted by members of the reception committee was also driven down to take the place reserved for him. The procession was imposing. President Cleveland rode in an open carriage with Secretary Whitney and held his hat in his hand while he bowed acknowledgments to the cheers that accompanied his progress. The governor's staff followed and behind them rode the governor in a carriage. Immediately after the procession the president, Governor Hill, Secretarys Whitney and Bayard and the other distinguished guests went to a large rink on Park street which was already packed by an audience gathered to hear Governor Hill's oration and musical and literary exercises. Governor Hill spoke at length of Albany's history.

Colorado Items.

DENVER, July 22.—The supreme court to-day refused stay of execution for Green and now no doubt he will be hanged on Tuesday.

Bad washouts are reported on the Santa Fe railroad in Colorado, two between Pueblo and La Junta and one near Trinidad. A train is reported ditched near the latter place. Washouts on the Rio Grande are being rapidly repaired.

A Gunnison special says Judge Harrison refused to discharge Packer, the man-eater, on the grounds that three terms of court had elapsed without giving Packer a trial, and held that he must be tried for manslaughter.

S. L. Thomas, druggist's clerk, committed suicide to-day with morphine. He had been on a spree for some time and only recently obtained work. To-day he took his wife he was tired of life, and placing a morphine powder on his hand, licked it off in her presence. She thought he was fooling, as he had often threatened his life before, and did not send for a doctor till too late. The poison was taken at noon and he died at 9 o'clock to-night in fearful agony. He worked for C. R. Williams and lived at 230 Champa street. He leaves a destitute wife and two children.

Word from Baldwin, Colo., says four miners got into an altercation with knives and Lew Collins was slashed to death. The others were arrested. No particulars are received.

At the midsummer race meeting here to-day at Jewell Park C. ng won the 2.30 trot and Cora Mack the 2.30 pace.

Jack Wright, Denver's street commissioner, while returning from the races this evening was thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse and had his knee cap on the right leg broken and otherwise injured.

The Dilke Scandal.

LONDON, July 20.—The Dilke court was crowded. To-day's evidence was decidedly the most interesting yet given. Mrs. Crawford testified that she confessed that she disliked her husband because he was too old; that she loved Foster because he was handsome and pleasing; that she committed adultery with Dilke for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from her hated husband. She spared Foster as far as possible because she knew he was about to marry. Under strict cross-examination she confessed that she had committed adultery only with Dilke and Foster, exculpating two other society men. The remarkable feature was that when Mrs. Crawford was asked some questions, for instance with regard to the French vices, adultery, etc., she answered with the utmost calmness "Yes, yes," and even smiled, showing that she was naturally an utterly abandoned woman who gloried in her shame. Mrs. Crawford spoke in soft, pleasing tones, damaging Dilke, while exculpating herself.

The evidence given to-day produced a deep impression. Its directness, clearness and circumstantial minuteness convinced all of its truth. Dilke's refusal to deny a liaison with Mrs. Crawford's mother is attributed to the open nature of the scandal, rendering a denial impossible. The conduct of Mrs. Crawford and her two sisters in court was marked by unseemly levity, laughing and talking to their mother.

XLIX Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The bill for a public building at Nebraska City, Neb., passed.

Mr. Hale, from conference committee on the naval appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

The senate then resumed consideration of the Payne case and Teller concluded his remarks commenced yesterday. He quoted from the Hoar and Frye report the following paragraph: "The senate has also recently referred to the committee certain resolutions adopted by a convention of republican editors of Ohio held July 8, 1886, praying the senate to investigate these charges. Newspaper reports of the convention show the governor of the state was present at the convention and declared his concurrence in said prayer. There have also been communicated extracts from democratic newspapers of Ohio showing that a majority of these papers have declared their opinion that the election was procured by corruption. Copies of these extracts are appended." I will not venture, he continued, to comment upon that statement. I will not trust myself to express in this body my opinion of an attempt to compel by a public convention of political editors the determination of a judicial question. I will leave that for the minority. I think I only need to state it to have every honest man in the land affronted. I am satisfied from examination of the testimony that there is no proof of corruption of members of the legislature and that no proof of it can be obtained by this senate. I do not pretend to say that all the methods of Ohio politics are correct. I did not inquire as to what may have been done beyond during the campaign or at some other time. I confined myself to the question submitted to the committee by the senate. On that I have acted, on that I am prepared to record my vote, and to record it under the solemnities of my oath without regard to the wishes of any man or men, unmoved by prejudice or passion, by interest or favor, unawed by threats, unterrorized by what they say is "public opinion."

Sherman proceeded to address the senate, Sewell occupying the chair. He rose, he said, to perform the disagreeable duty of his life. During all the time he had been in this body he had never had occasion to bring before the senate the politics of Ohio as distinguished from national politics. In performing what he regarded as a public duty to the people of Ohio, and particularly to the republican people of Ohio, he would do it in no spirit of unkindness to his colleague. He did not think that any of the newspaper extracts read by Logan yesterday showed any reflection on their motives. As a matter of course newspapers were rude and rough in their language about public men, but if anybody expected better treatment from newspapers he would have to live in an age yet far remote. It was the history of politics that every man in public life must be arraigned by newspapers. I have myself been charged by newspapers with offenses improper in a senator and have demanded investigation, and therefore it was supposed as a matter of course that when this humble petition was presented there would be no legal quirks and strategem to avoid an investigation, but that on the assertion by these people of their belief in fraud an investigation would be granted. The question is not, however, whether the case made by it is printed testimony is sufficient to convict. The question is whether it is sufficient to excite suspicion, because on suspicion a senator's right to his seat may be investigated; and therefore with due deference to the distinguished and eminent gentlemen who have given their case, no doubt the views of a lawyer and the strictness of a lawyer, it seems to me that they have confounded the state of this inquiry. It is now an inquiry only in the hands of a committee of this body to advise us whether or not in these papers or if anything can be produced of corruption or can be shown. Then the inquiry goes on. Final judgment however is only arrived at when we shall have considered the testimony and when with grave and deliberate justice and with the kindness which we always show to our colleagues we shall proceeded to tender our judgment. I can say to you in conclusion that we believe (and mainly on statements made by democratic editors and democratic citizens), that there have been fraud and corruption in the election of my colleague. That is the belief generally held in the state of Ohio, and we ask you to make such inquiry as will satisfy your conscience whether that charge is true or false. If it is true you alone are the judges, if it is false you cannot punish the men who started these charges but you can vindicate the men who have have been unjustly accused.

The chair (Mr. Sewell) announced the question to be on the adoption of the report of the majority of the committee.

Hoar moved as an amendment that the minority report, calling for an investigation, be adopted instead.

Frye in supporting the minority report said the question was whether bribery or corruption had been used and not whether the senator from Ohio had himself been a participant in it. In conclusion, Frye said: The United States senate can engage in no higher, no better, no more responsible duty than to put itself to a work the result of which might be a warning, and a terrible warning, sounding from east to west and from north to south, that this corruption by great wealth must stop now and forever.

A vote will be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Hatch of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, reported back as a matter of privilege the oleomargarine bill with senate amendments.

The speaker held that the report was not a privileged one, and declined to entertain it.

Herbert of Alabama rose to call up the naval increase bill, but fearing friends of the oleomargarine bill would unite and vote against him, withdrew it for the present and the speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports, when the following were submitted:

By Tucker of Virginia, from the committee on judiciary, calling on the attorney general for information as to what action was taken under the joint resolution approved April 10, 1869, for protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads. House calendar.

By Mr. Hatch of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, the oleomargarine bill with senate amendments, and with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in.

It was referred to the committee of the whole, where it takes its place at the foot of the calendar, and where it can only be reached by laying aside the Morrison and Randall tariff bills and one or two internal revenue bills.

Mr. Herbert again called up the special order and Hatch again raised the question of consideration, desiring to move to go into committee of the whole for consideration of the oleomargarine bill.

The house refused to consider either the naval increase bill or the inter-state commerce bill, and then went into committee of the whole on revenue bills, the object being to reach the oleomargarine bill. The Morrison tariff bill and the bill giving notice of termination of the Hawaiian treaty and other bills relating to revenue were laid aside.

The committee rose and the house adjourned.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Petroleum steady, opened at 65¾; highest 65⅞, lowest 65½, and closed at 66. Sales 2,905,000 barrels.

Money on call easy at 1½ to 2; prime paper 4 to 5; sterling exchange steady and unchanged. Government bonds were quiet but steady to-day; stocks still principally in the hands of room traders. Lake Shore continued this morning the center of interest, although the other Vanderbilts received more attention than usual of late. The coal stocks were inclined to be heavy throughout the day, but the announcement of the increase in actual prices of coal in the afternoon stimulated buying and there was some improvement. Northern Pacific stocks and Oregon Transcontinental became features of the market late in the day in the belief that the land sales recently talked of would surely be carried through. The market was steady at the opening, first prices being generally within ⅛ per cent of last evening's figures. Very little movement in prices took place until the after part of the day when material advances were made in some directions, the major portion of which was lost just previous to the close, which was steady. Closing prices show irregular changes, but are higher in a majority of cases.

COLORADO METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Weather Record for the Week from July 8 to 14 Inclusive.

The week here recorded is that of the culmination of a long period of drought, whose disastrous effects upon the agricultural and cattle interest, particularly in the northeast part of the state, have been too prominently before the public notice to need more than a mention here.

The barometer had, at most stations, a minimum on the 9th, followed by a rise until the 12th or 13th. The range of its oscillations was not large.

The temperature east of the mountains was slightly cooler than that of the preceding week, but in western Colorado the reverse was the case. At Alma and in western Colorado the 8th and 14th were dates of showers, but in general, in the eastern portion of the state, the 11th or 12th was the only day on which rain was even threatened, and the clouds passed off with little or no result.

Those persons in any part of Colorado who are interested in the subject are invited to aid the association by contributing notes of the weather, and, upon communicating with the director of observations at Colorado Springs, will be furnished with blank forms for use in recording, and with all needed information. No instrumental outfit beyond a thermometer and a cheap rain-gauge is demanded, and even the latter is not essential.

TABLE A.

Stations	Altitude	Observers
Platte Basin		
Alma	10,4[illegible]	W. H. Powless‡
Idaho Springs	7,540	Zeller
Denver	5,294	Sergt. J. J. Gilligan, U. S. Signal station.
Arkansas Basin		
Husted	6,650	E. P. Moon.
Colo Springs	6,10[illegible]	F. H. Loud,§ Colorado College.
Seven Lakes	11,000	Curtis & Nutting.
Pike's Peak	14,134	Sergeant B. Hall, U. S. Signal Station.
Westcliffe	7,80[illegible]	A. Comstock, M. D.‡
Canon City		E. P. Blake, M. D.
Pueblo	4,[illegible]	F. H. Lay, M. D.‡
Trinidad	6,07[illegible]	Miss N. Yocum.‡
Hugo	5,0[illegible]	L. B. Perkins, M. D.
W. Las Animas	3,8[illegible]	Sergt. F. H. Brandenburg, U. S. Signal Station.
Dodge City, Ks.	2,517	Sergt. J. E. Lanouette, U. S. Signal Station.
Rio Grande Basin		
Santa Fe, N. M.	7,026	Sergeant W. V. Twaddell, U. S. Signal Station.
Western Colo		
Glenwood Sps.	5,750	W. L. Dorland, M. D.
Montrose	5,82[illegible]	Sergt. T. S. Collins, U. S. Signal Station.
Pandora		C. Latorgue.

‡ Member Colorado Meteorological Association.
§ Director Colorado Meteorological Association.

TABLE B.

MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE.

Date	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Mean
Alma	52.2	54.0	54.0	55.5	52.5	53.0	57.6	54.5
Georgetown	66.2	[illegible]	69.0	68.3	67.5	67.5	70.2	67.4
Idaho Springs	71.0	71.8	71.7	71.5	73.5	71.3	71.5	71.7
Denver*	77.[illegible]	76.2	77.[illegible]	76.3	75.6	75.4	78.5	76.7
Husted*	65.6	66.[illegible]	69.0	[illegible]	72.5	63.0	71.0	68.5
Colo. Springs	71.[illegible]	71.6	72.[illegible]	76.7	77.7	75.1	74.9	74.2
Seven Lakes	51.[illegible]	53.5	51.8	62.5	58.0	56.1	58.8	56.9
Pike's Peak‡	41.7	42.2	41.7	45.6	41.3	41.0	46.9	43.6
Westcliffe	67.5	72.0	67.2	69.2	61.0	65.0	74.0	68.4
Canon City	73.5	73.7	75.[illegible]	81.0	75.5	76.5	76.[illegible]	76.0
Pueblo	77.2	76.3	76.5	83.2	81.2	77.8	78.0	78.6
Trinidad	71.5	72.0	74.0	75.0	75.6	73.6	78.6	74.3
Hugo	78.3	77.6	81.6	83.0	81.7	80.6	82.5	80.6
W L Animas‡	75.2	73.8	77.2	80.2	78.1	76.5	82.1	77.6
Dodge City‡								
Santa Fe‡	67.6	67.7	68.1	72.3	71.1	70.2	71.[illegible]	69.8
Glen. Springs	71.5	78.0	78.7	81.5	71.8	80.0	76.7	77.6
Montrose‡	69.2	71.[illegible]	75.4	78.9	71.4	73.2	76.8	73.9
Pandora§	60.3	59.9	59.[illegible]	[illegible]7.5				

Daily means, unless otherwise stated, are means of readings at 7 a. m., 2 p. m. and 9 p. m. with double weight assigned to the evening observation.
*.—Mean of highest and lowest temperature.
‡—Mean of readings at 5.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m. and 9.00 p. m., (Denver time) all of equal weight.
§.—Mean of self-registering thermometer at 2 a. m., 8 a. m., 2 p. m., and 8 p. m.

TABLE C.

CLOUDINESS AND RAINFALL.

Date	Clouds 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Rainfall Amt	Dates
Alma	22	1	0	13	11	3			8 12 14
Georgetown	6	0	0	7	5	0	4		11
Idaho Spgs.	3	2	4	5	3	0	5	0.	
Denver	2	0	0	8	6	3	1	0.	
Husted	1	0	0	4	3	1	1	0.	
Colo Springs	0	6	1	13	12	2	2	0.	
Seven Lakes	2	0	0	12	10	4	2		
Pike's Peak	0	0	0	8	11	7	4	0.01	12
Westcliffe	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	0.12	12
Canon City	1	0	0	16	16	0	0		
Pueblo	1	0	1	0	12	4	0	—	12
Trinidad	3	0	1	3	11	7	0		12
Hugo	3	2	1	2	3	4	0		
W L Animas	0	0	3	1	10	7	1	0.07	12
Dodge City									
Santa Fe	5	0	6	0	15	9	6	0.01	12
Glen. Spr'gs	12	9	5	10	12	6	17		8 14
Montrose	12	1	1	8	19	5	6	0.08	8 11 12 14

Cloudiness is estimated on a scale of 30.
Rainfall is measured in inches and hundredths.
A dash (—) under the head of "amount of rainfall" signifies that the quantity was inappreciable.

F. H. LOUD.

Colorado College Meteorological Observatory, Colorado Springs, July 20, 1886.

DEATH OF A '59ER.

Sketch of a Former and Well Known Resident of Colorado Springs.

The death of Mr. John Wanless at Hot Springs, Arkansas, is announced. He for some time was a resident of Colorado Springs and favorably well known here. From the Tribune-Republican of yesterday we gather the following:

Colonel John F. Wanless, one of Colorado's oldest and most highly esteemed pioneers, died yesterday morning at Hot Springs, Arkansas, of paralysis. The memory of Mr. Wanless will ever be held in high respect among all old Coloradoans. He was liberal to a fault, and so kind that in many cases he is said to have been greatly imposed upon by those who pretended to be his friends, only that they might secure to themselves his pecuniary assistance. Colonel Wanless was a man of good impulses and lavish generosity. He would brave any danger for a friend, and was possessed of a certain commanding manner which enabled him to accomplish anything he undertook. He was a man of fine appearance, fond of athletic sports and reckless of his own personal safety to an alarming degree.

Many old-timers remember him as a staunch early friend, and there were many heavy hearts in Denver yesterday when the telegram announcing his death was received.

Mr. George F. Wanless, brother of the deceased, was called upon by a Tribune-Republican reporter at his home on Pearl street last evening, and in response to inquiries made regarding the deceased, furnished the following interesting information:

"My brother, John Wanless, came to Colorado in the year 1859. He was a native of Canada and was of Scottish-German extraction. He was a hardy boy, who always had a decided taste for athletic sports, and a talent for forcible speaking and reading, although he had no gift of eloquence. He was a young man beloved of all his friends, who admired his generous qualities, but who always admonished him regarding his personal recklessness. He came to Colorado in 1859 and served here throughout the war as provost-marshal, when the territory was under military rule.

"Our family records are lost, but I think John must have been about 53 years of age, as near as I can remember. He served as provost marshal throughout 1861 and 1865, and was made lieutenant colonel in the regular army about 1867. This appointment was thought rather remarkable at the time as he was only a captain in the volunteer service, and the promotion he received showed the confidence reposed in him at that early day.

"He was for years a prominent democrat here, in fact he was always a democrat, but there was a time when he reflected one of Denver's early democratic conventions in a manner that was long remembered. The convention was held at the time of the commencement of the trouble with the rebel states. A certain well known judge was presiding at the meeting, and there had been a set of resolutions drawn up which were strongly in favor of the union. These resolutions the judge vainly endeavored to read to the convention, but they did not suit the popular voice, and he was commanded in no very gentle tones to desist. At this my brother John became greatly enraged, and springing to the table, snatched the resolutions from the judge's hand, and read them to the people without a single intonation of fear. He then went out into the street, and within a remarkably short space of time had organized a volunteer service company in the First Colorado regiment. It was said at that time that he was one of the most popular men in the territory, and one of the very few men who could have organized a company in any such haste. He was a tall man and of stout build. He weighed more than 200 pounds and stood fully five feet ten inches in his shoes, but the remarkable feature of the case was, he was the smallest man in all that gallant volunteer company, so you must know that was a 'crack company,' as the term goes. In the fall of '62 John stumped the territory for Judge Bennett, the first Coloradoan ever sent to congress, and, it is said, was largely instrumental in securing that gentleman's election. My brother's commanding appearance and natural force of language stood him in good stead on the stump. He was so much in earnest that his speeches soon told in favor of his candidate. He was a warm friend of Governor Hunt's, and in fact of many of the best-known old-timers.

"An instance of his fearful recklessness regarding his own personal safety was that which occurred at the old Tremont house many years ago. The Tremont house used to be the rendezvous for all confederate sympathizers in this city. They congregated there at all hours, and made plans which were not thought a together safe for the general peace. Well, one day John marched up to the door of the Tremont house, and compelled all those southern sympathizers to come out individually and take the oath of allegiance. They complied one and all, but with a sullenness which boded no good will to the provost marshal. This is but one instance of his recklessness through which his friends always feared he would lose his life.

"My brother ran the first livery stable, I think, that was ever kept in Denver. The stable was located where Hartman's is now. He once owned the ranch where the state hatchery is now situated. He brought the first blooded horses that were ever brought to Colorado, from Kentucky, but there were only a few of them, and he never dealt largely in stock. A celebrated horse brought by him to this country was long known in Denver as 'American Eagle.' This horse my brother bought in Omaha, and finally sold him on the street when he was thirty years old for the sum of $600.

"Yes, he had considerable property at one time. He made some important investments, and always spent very freely for himself and his friends. He sold most of his property here some eight or nine years ago, and left the city some three years since. The last work he did in Denver was some contracting on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. He spent several of the later years of his life in California, where he went seeking health. My brother was a man of good physique, and was fond of everything stirring.

"John's wife was with him when he died. He had been suffering from this paralytic trouble for some time and went to the Hot Springs hoping to obtain relief. He has several children scattered throughout Iowa and Nebraska. His married daughter, Mrs. Steel, resides in the city. I think she inherits much of her father's force and earnestness of character.

"My brother was a Knight Templar, and the order has taken a great interest in him and has been very kind to him during his stay at Hot Springs. The probabilities are that he will be buried at Corning, Iowa, where his wife's relatives reside. My brother, Thomas Wanless, who recently resided at Colorado Springs, has gone to Hot Springs and will be present at the funeral. I regret to say that my affairs are such that I will not be able to attend those solemn exercises.

From Friday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

General Personal Notes and the Hotel Arrivals.

E. G. August, of the firm of Garson & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, is a guest at the Cliff.

Mr. J. B. Maguire of Philadelphia is one of the most notable guests at the Barker.

Mr. C. A. Stapleford of Louisville, Ky., is quartered at the Barker for a week or two.

Miss Mary Morrison, of the Ohio Relief Corps, visited Pike's Peak yesterday and returned thoroughly well satisfied with her trip.

Mr. J. W. Tullis, one of the most prominent real estate dealers of Kansas City, is a guest at the Barker. He will remain two or three weeks.

This is the regular hop night at the Barker and the guests of the hotels and the young people of Colorado Springs are invited to participate, especially the gentlemen.

Mr. Julius Winter and wife, with a party of four composed of the Misses Myra, Lillie and Marie Winter, and Mr. J. W. Winter, are at the Cliff on their way to California.

Mr. H. B. Jenkins arrived at Manitou last night and will fill a clerkship at the Mansion. Mr. Jenkins is an old timer at Manitou and will no doubt be cordially welcomed by many friends.

On Saturday night the Kansas City ladies at the Iron Springs hotel will give a hop in honor of Kansas City people who are visiting Manitou. Every one from that city is cordially invited to be present.

Talk about your hops, if the young folks as well as the old did not exercise their pumps and light shoes at the Cliff last night there has not been an occasion for their use this season. The weather was favorable and all seemed to enjoy their lives.

Mr. F. Burlington Semple, of the Burlington route, visited the peak of the continent yesterday. Every rock on the trail is placarded and under the statute he is liable for defacing scenery. Where are the officers of the law and why do they not fulfill their duty?

Sixty-eight people visited Pike's Peak yesterday, many of whom were ladies. But for the fact that the livery stables had no more saddle horses to spare, the number would have been increased by twenty. This is the largest number that ever visited Pike's Peak outside of an excursion.

The "Bee Line" party will arrive to-day. They have telegraphed for rooms at the Cliff, but in the present crowded condition of the house it will be hard to accommodate them. Mr. Nichols will meet them at Pueblo and put forth his utmost efforts to make them comfortable during their sojourn at Manitou.

There was a rumor circulated among the guests at the Barker last night that the house was haunted and the porter was called to many a room to pack up baggage for an immediate change. But when it was announced that the only cause of the trouble was that Mr. A. M. Ghost of Denver had left his autograph on the register everything was quieted.

No railroad or excursion conductor could have given his guests better attention than has Mr. A. G. Shearman, who is in charge of the Ohio Relief corps. He has continually been alive to their best interests, and through his attention they have enjoyed their visit to Colorado in the best possible way. This morning the corps will leave Manitou for Salt Lake City on a special train, carrying with them a very favorable impression of Manitou and surroundings.

While out horseback riding yesterday morning Mrs. G. W. Trimble, a guest of the Mansion, met with an accident that fortunately did not prove more serious. The horse that she was riding shied very suddenly near Brainhurst throwing her very violently to the ground. At first it was thought that either her shoulder blade had been displaced or her arm broken but upon examination by Dr. Fuller it was found that such was not the case. Mrs. Trimble sustained some very severe bruises that may confine her to her room for some time. She is, however, of a very active temperament and we feel sure that she will not be missed for a very long time from the circle of friends with whom she is so popular at the Mansion.

The following persons went to the Peak this morning: Thomas Hine, J. J. Jameson, O. K. Starr, Ohio; Alex G. Belle, San Francisco; Hattie Todd, Stanford, Connecticut; J. V. Howard, Walley, J. H. Gardner, O. A. Avery, Edgar, Nebraska; S. D. Bacon, O. M. Bolton, G. W. Bearnes, Davenport, Nebraska; F. Wenzel, Whitmes, Indiana; D. Washart and wife, St. Louis; O. Kessler, Field; Masters Richardson, Boston; W. Reid, D. C. Curry, Wooster, Ohio; Schuller and wife, New Dover, Ohio; Smith, New York; Annie Poulter, Shelbyville, Kentucky; Mrs. E. R. Grafton, New York; John Hayce, Chicago; C. C. Fagen, Denver; John Doe; W. H. Rupe, Fremont, Nebraska; Cy Rose, Fort Wayne, Indiana; W. F. Wells, Zanesville, Ohio; W. H. Brooks, Ypsilanti, Michigan; Charles Edwards, C. F. Jurrel, A. G. Robinson, Halter, Kansas; S. E. Wolfe, Moberly; Mrs. Goodwin, New York; O. G. Smith and wife, New Haven, Connecticut; Miss Allen, Miss Topin, J. Hart, C. Flowers, Elyria, Ohio; Miss V. Bartlett, Akron, Ohio; J. B. Rawson, Jamestown, New York; Fannie Crowell, Chicago; Frank Rass, Pennsylvania; Adeline Walton, London; Thomas C. Fullerton and wife, Ottawa, Illinois; Mr. Jenkins, Rochester, Pennsylvania; and four ladies and three gentlemen from Colorado Springs.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Manitou House.—C. L. Ames, Boston; Miss Cooley, Miss Hunt, Chicago; E. M. Hills, New York; Mattie Craig, Anna Temple, Atlantic, Iowa; Thomas Fullerton and wife, Ottawa; Carl Bancroft and wife, Columbus; Frank Shaw, Lulu Smith, New York; T. Wellstein and wife, Kansas City; M. Nirding and daughter, Indiana; A. B. Duncan, Kentucky; W. T. Douglas, Minneapolis.

Barker Hotel.—Mrs. Allen McGee and daughter, Mrs. C. D. Lucas and son, Mrs. G. R. Nelson, W. W. Nelson, J. W. Tullis and family, Kansas City; Grace More, W. P. Beach, Colorado; W. H. Dillingham, Louisville, Ky; J. R. Maguire, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. C. Kennedy, Louisville, Ky; F. G. Rowe, Colorado; C. A. Stapleford, Louisville, Ky; G. E. Gardner, Troy, N. Y.; G. P. Tetz, Xenia, O.; A. M. Ghost, Denver; J. A. Hemmway, Illinois; Chas Conklin, Denver.

The Cliff House.—L. L. Kellogg and wife, Central City, Neb; E. G. August, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. A. S. Gregg, Denver; H. F. Hartzell, Wichita; W. Coppin, El Paso; W. T. Crocker, Miss L. M. Crocker, Denver; J. S. Tuttle and wife, Lizzie Tuttle, Johnstown, Pa.; J. W. Lakin, Terre Haute, Ind; Julius Winter and wife, Miss Mira Winter, Miss Lillie Winter, Miss Marie Winter, W. J. Winter, Louisville; Miss Stearns, Oakland, Cala; R. W. Officer, Leadville; J. W. G.; J. S. Talbot, Kansas City.

The Mansion.—J. Y. Cope and wife, Ida Greeley, Boulder, Colo; F. L. Buckelew, Fred Buckelew, New Jersey; H. C. Taylor and wife, Brooklyn; A. M. C. C. Hazzardine, St Louis; J. J. Murray, Philadelphia; Sarah Schuyler, Fortina, Ohio; E. J. Chandler, Rochester; I. J. Chase, Danville, Ind; M. L. Stein, Denver; C. J. Rowell, Leadville; E. S. Whitman, Brooklyn; L. B. Jenkins, Kansas City; Mrs. J. L. Fielding, Chicago; Mrs. L. S. Howe, Mrs. J. L. Davis, Cleveland; F. C. Grable, Kearney, Neb.; Miss Nellie Patrch, Omaha; Miss B. D. Hall, New York; F. Burlington Semple, Denver.

Manager Nye of the opera house went to Denver yesterday on theatrical business.

Rev. Doctor Appleton of Philadelphia will occupy the pulpit of Grace church on Sunday.

The school marms and the G. A. R. men still continue to flock in, and in many of the states the latter have not started out yet.

Mr. Abram Armentrout of this city was on Tuesday, July 20th, married to Mrs. Agnes Bosworth, Rev. C. H. Cook of Manitou officiating.

Mr. Stevens has placed in front of his ice cream parlor one of the handsomest signs on Tejon street. It attracts the attention of all passers by.

Mr. D. F. Swartz, the passenger agent of the Union Pacific, spent yesterday morning in Colorado Springs and went to Manitou in the afternoon.

Washouts on both the Denver & Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe have been repaired and trains were running quite regularly yesterday.

Mr. C. H. Mills reports that he has had applications all the way from one to a dozen per day for houses for parties who wished to locate here that he could not fill.

The Holt Live Stock company loaded four car loads of cattle at Grazier on the Denver & New Orleans road yesterday for shipment east. The company live cattle to ship.

It is expected that work will begin on the Weston Bross monument in a very short time. It is contracted for to be finished on the 1st of September, but there is liable to be a slight delay.

C. H. Cole of H. Dale, Ohio, J. F. Heber, Ewan, Iowa, Streckeheim, West Salem; Mrs. F. Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and H. B. Jameson of Boston, Mass., ascended the peak from this city yesterday.

Messrs. O. K. Appel, that Isaac Lesher, J. A. Disert and H. C. White, of Chambersburg, Pa., are visiting the city, the guests of Mr. W. H. McKee, who was formerly a resident of Chambersburg. They are all prominent business men.

We learn that there was a very heavy hail storm in the vicinity of Elbert on Tuesday. In some places hail fell to the depth of a foot, and the stones were very large. The crops and garden of some of the ranchmen were completely destroyed.

The Missionary band of the Baptist church will give a concert Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, consisting of songs, recitations, dialogues, etc. The contribution boxes to foreign missions will also be opened. Don't fail to attend and enjoy the exercises.

Mr. S. M. Baccard was in from his ranch yesterday. Now that the lambing and shearing season is over, he is engaged in building dipping tanks for his herds. He says that he has been in the wool growing business for over twelve years, and this is the first time that his sheep have been afflicted with scab. Few other ranchmen in the county say this.

Two large broad gauge trains, composed of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe coaches, passed through the city some time during Wednesday night, having on board eight companies of the Ninth United States infantry bound for New Mexico and Arizona. They will go to Fort Wingate in New Mexico and to Forts Whipple, Bowie and Apache in Arizona. The Ninth infantry has been stationed at Fort Russell, near Cheyenne, for seventeen years, and hundreds of people assembled at the depot to see the boys off.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday morning has the following to say of a former El Paso county ranchman: "Yesterday afternoon a man whose name is said to be Lyman P. Goodell, and who lives on the Goldsmith ranch down the river, was arrested by Sheriff Anderson on a state warrant issued by Judge Breed, charging the fellow with being a dangerous character. He is said to have run his wife away from home and threatened to kill her, and when arrested was trying to kill his cows and chickens with a pitchfork. He will have an examination to-day. He is thought to be a dangerous lunatic."

The Antlers Arrivals—L. Hall, Pueblo; Biddle Reeves, D. P. Howard, Denver; R. W. Alexander, Kansas City; R. W. Edwards, Sanborn; W. E. Newberry, New York; L. Mackenzie, New York; J. Vanderbilt, Brooklyn; H. Brown, Detroit; W. H. Robinson, Denver; F. Gilman and wife, Davenport, Ia.; Edna Gilman, Maggie Perkins, Davenport, Ia.; A. H. Lazate and wife, Pennsylvania; Black, Colorado; G. W. Abbey, Chicago; Arthur J. Furoisen, Los Angeles, Ca'a.; Rev. Lyman Abbott, Cornwall, N. Y.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

It is stated that the decline in the price of silver at London has been just ten pence in the last eight years.

Canada believes in preparing for war in time of peace and has sent a party of engineers to the Pacific coast to study the best means of fortifying her ports.

Reagan's speech on the Payne question was an interesting relief from the dry details of appropriation bills, but was not a convincing argument against an inquiry by the senate.

The supply of wool all over the world is small this year. The shortage in the American clip is estimated at thirty million pounds. This gives the present boom in prices a solid foundation.

The resignations of the Gladstone ministry have been accepted by the queen and the second chapter of the battle for home rule for Ireland will soon open with the grand old man on the opposition benches.

Paul de Cassagnac, the irrepressible imperialist, declares in his new journal, Autorite, that he will accept whatever pretender—Comte de Paris or Victor Bonaparte—is first ready or which the people will first choose.

The right of women to municipal suffrage is spreading in Canada. It has been granted recently by Manitoba, which is the fourth Canadian province to adopt the principle, the others being Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Governor Stoneman of California has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature. Its first duty will be to elect a successor to the late Senator Miller, but the main reason for calling it is to consider the irrigation question.

Theodore Roosevelt, who has returned to New York from his Dakota ranch, thinks the days of excessive profits in the cattle business are over, because there are too many in the business and the grass will not stand the herds now crowded on it.

But nine war governors are now living. These are Curtin of Pennsylvania, Kirkwood of Iowa, Ramsey of Minnesota, Sprague of Rhode Island, Berry of New Hampshire, Blair of Michigan, Solomon of Wisconsin and Holbrook and Smith of Vermont.

London is again threatened with socialist disturbances. Several minor conflicts with the police have occurred. The authorities are determined to prevent all street meetings, and the socialists assert their right to hold them. A repetition of the ugly scenes of last spring are predicted.

The Union Pacific is trying to shorten the time between San Francisco and the east. Although difficulties are in the way now they will be overcome. The speed and facility of traveling over the continent have made wonderful progress in the last ten years but the limit has not yet been reached.

Senator Hearst of California is much worried over the extra session of the legislature in his state and the report that a senator will be regularly elected to take his seat. There is some doubt whether the legislature can act on any other subject than that for which it is called, but if a senator is elected he will be a republican.

A sensible move has been made by certain Dakota newspapers urging the ascertainment of the sentiment of the people on the question of dividing the territory. The application to congress for admission to the union of South Dakota would have had more force if it had not been opposed by citizens of the territory who objected to being left out in the cold. Before congress meets again a vote should be taken to find out if a majority of the people are in favor of making a state and a territory out the present territory.

The senate has passed the oleomargarine bill, but with important changes. The farmer has little reason to be satisfied with its present form. The only protection he has is that the product must be in specified form and under control of the internal revenue bureau. The tax is reduced by the senate to two cents per pound, which will not materially lessen the advantage the imitation has over the genuine as regards cost, but it is not at all certain that the house will accept the senate's modifications, as all efforts in that body to further reduce the tax were defeated by a decisive vote.

Henry Watterson is recuperating in Europe. His presence in Paris has given the American colony an opportunity to get a correct view of the president of their country. The following opinion appeared in the American Register of Paris: "Mr. Cleveland is a well meaning man, with thoroughly honest purposes and firmly convinced that the republic could be saved by working thirteen hours out of twenty-four, but he has had no training and his intelligence is not of the first order. He has been especially unfortunate in the selection of his cabinet. The result is that the party has been much divided and that the administration at the present moment has not many friends. Mr. Blaine, on the other hand, has a great personal following still. The reserve which he has maintained and the quietness in which he has lived for some time have done him immense service, and undoubtedly if the nomination of candidates were to take place now he would be chosen by the republicans."

Recent language of Mr. Gladstone shows that he intends to devote what strength is given him to the task of securing home rule for Ireland. To a correspondent of a Paris newspaper he is reported to have said: "The liberals who follow me and the Irish members, constitute a compact minority, whose wishes it is all the less possible to disregard because among the victors are some who, perhaps, are less indisposed than is believed to enter the path of thorough reform for Ireland. If I listened to the warnings of old age, I would retire from public life, but I would be committing a guilty action in abandoning the field after raising so much ire and inspiring so many hopes. I do not seek to appease the one and satisfy the other. I have worked all my life to deliver the suffering people, and I mean to die as I have lived."

A new extradition treaty with England has been signed in London and was laid before the senate two weeks ago. Its provisions have not yet been made public but it is known that the crimes of burglary, manslaughter, larceny and embezzlement have been added to the extraditable list. Political offenders are still exempt, but the treaty contains a provision covering socialists and dynamiters. The rush for the Canadian border by rascally bankers and embezzlers will be checked, but those already there will not be disturbed. The Chicago Tribune on this phase of the question says: "The new provision which affects embezzlers will check the migration to Canada which has been going on so long. Unfortunately the treaty provides that it shall not be considered retroactive in its scope or be so construed as to include past offenses under its operation. This will be joyful news to the American colonies of scoundrels in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor, and other places across the barrier which has so long stood between them and the penitentiary and to British colonists who have settled among us to escape the swift operation of English justice. The news of the negotiation of this treaty may also account for the present rush of defaulters from American cities into Canada. There is an evident determination to improve what little time is left. Dishonest bank officials, insurance agents, and commercial partners, as well as the more vulgar herd of thieves and burglars, will have to hasten their preparatory operations and expedite their flight if they wish to secure themselves from arrest, as the time is short. The treaty will go into effect ten days after ratification. If the senate acts as promptly as it should the census of the American colonies in Canada will show no increase in the future."

The Salt Lake Tribune in an editorial on tree-planting and rain makes the following suggestions, which are worthy of consideration: "The rainfall is steadily extending westward from the Missouri river. Good crops are being raised now in western Kansas and Nebraska where a few years ago it was believed the land was valueless because of the absence of rains. The change has been brought about by the cultivation of the soil and by tree planting. The work has hardly begun, but the effect already has been wonderful. Scientists explain that all air contains much moisture, that in what we call dry air the particles of water are so infinitely small that they are lighter than the air and float upon it. With cultivation of the soil and with tree planting the air near the surface is cooled. This has the effect that the pressure of a hand upon a wet sponge has, and when enough of the particles of water are pressed together they become heavier than the air and fall in dew, or when the same process is continued in a greater degree, the result is a fall of rain. The increasing rainfall in the west is the drawing from the air of the moisture which was formerly afloat in particles so small that the air was heavier than they, and there being nothing in the form of cool air to compress the sponge, no rainfall followed. Every tree that a farmer plants in Utah will bring a reward in increased moisture. Had there been a thousand acre grove in this valley we should have had a heavy rainfall a week ago and escaped much of this terrible heat, for thousands, and probably tens of thousands of tons of water have been taken up by evaporation from Great Salt Lake during the past fourteen days, and have floated away on the air because there was nothing to stop the outward currents and cool them until they meet the cooler currents in the canyons. There have been heavy storms in the adjacent mountains, because the altitude brought the cool air necessary to perform the mechanical act of squeezing the great sponge, but there has been nothing in the valley, and so people have sweltered under the heat, and vegetation has missed the needed moisture."

The principal witness for the state in the trial of the Chicago anarchists was on the stand yesterday. His evidence against one of the defendants was very damaging and leaves no room for doubt that the conspiracy was extensive and its members prepared for revolution. The character of those revolutionists is described by the Chicago Tribune in the following paragraph: "It is a significant feature of the anarchists' trial that the first witness called by the prosecution, after Captain Bonfield had given his testimony, was one of the anarchists who had turned state's evidence and could not speak a word of English. This man, by his own confession, had taken a prominent part in the secret meetings at which the conspiracy was matured to precipitate a collision with the police, inaugurate a riot, and improve the occasion to pillage, burn and murder. And yet he had not been in this country long enough to learn its language, read its laws, or acquaint himself with the nature of the government, or the character of the institutions he was conspiring with others to destroy. He is not single in this respect. Hundreds more of these anarchists cannot speak our language, nor have they any idea of our laws or of the social and political institutions of the country. They are driven out of foreign countries and land upon our shores with no other idea than to break down all law and government, proclaim anarchy, and plot against the asylum which has offered them its shelter. Such unnaturalized, foreign interlopers, who commence their work as soon as they land, are public enemies of the worst description and deserve the severest penalties that can be inflicted upon them."

A special correspondent who has examined the chances of the Morrison surplus resolution in the senate thinks the vote in the finance committee will stand six to five for a favorable report. A canvass of the senate itself shows that it would pass that body by a majority almost as large in proportion to the vote as it received in the house. But twenty-five are thought likely to vote against it. The New York Sun, which is strongly in favor of the measure, explains its working and answers objections of its opponents in the following:

The house of representatives, despite the passionate remonstrance of its eastern members, has adopted, by the overwhelming majority of 209 to 67, Mr. Morrison's resolution appropriating to the payment of the interest-bearing debt the unused and unnecessary surplus in the national treasury. With its final amendment the resolution stands as follows:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that whenever the surplus or balance in the treasury, including amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of $100,000,000 it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to apply such excess, in amounts not less than $10,000,000 per month during the existence of any such surplus or excess to the payment of the interest bearing indebtedness of the United States, payable at the option of the government.

The surplus or balance herein referred to shall be the available surplus, ascertained according to the form of the statement of the United States treasury of the assets and liabilities of the treasury of the United States employed June 1, 1886.

According to the statement referred to there were in the treasury on June 30 the following items:

Gold coin and bullion above outstanding certificates	$[illegible]5,593,719
Silver dollars and bullion above outstanding certificates	96,225,5[illegible]9
United States notes above outstanding certificates	22,808,[illegible]17
Deposits in national banks and national bank notes	11,621,21[illegible]
Total	$2[illegible]0,5[illegible]0,818

Against this there was owing for accrued interest, for lawful money received to redeem retired national bank notes, and for disbursing accounts immediately payable, a total of $115,[illegible]9,705 leaving a surplus of $175,19[illegible],110. Deducting from this surplus the $100,000,000 set apart by the resolution, there remains for the payment of bonds the sum of $75,191,110. These figures have changed somewhat since June 30, but not very much.

It was contended by the opponents of the resolution that compliance with it would require the employment of silver dollars for the redemption of bonds, and to that extent would be a repudiation of the solemn promises of the nation. How little ground there is for the first of these assertions appears from the statement we have presented above. The treasury holds $157,000,000, or thereabouts, in free gold, and even after setting aside a hundred millions of it for redemption of the legal tender notes, which no law makes it obligatory to do, there would still remain in gold for the payment of bonds $57,000,000, which at the rate of $10,000,000 a month, would last nearly six months, and in that time the treasury would have ample opportunity to gain the other $15,000,000. The duty of paying the bonds in gold is, however, as the Sun has repeatedly demonstrated, a chimera. They are in express terms payable in 'coin,' and at the date when most of them were issued silver dollars, as well as gold coin, were full legal tender for all debts, public and private. The whole financial world knew this, and the effort which certain bankers made to draw from the treasury department assurances that the bonds would be paid in gold, proves that they knew it.

It is unnecessary to discuss either the propriety of the resolution or the financial disasters—all purely imaginary—that are apprehended from carrying it out. It is doubtful whether it will pass the senate, and it is not probable that the president will approve it. Its value lies in its intrinsic reasonableness, in its expressing the wish of three-fourths of the people as declared by their representatives, and in its showing how little influence over congress is wielded by Wall street and the eastern banking interest.

For what reasons and for whose benefit should the people of the United States be compelled to go on paying interest on $75,000,000 when they have lying idle and useless in their treasury the money to pay off the debt?

Sooner or later the thing will have to be done, Mr. Cleveland!

PERSONAL.

"Oliver Optic" is traveling in the west.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is at Gloucester Point for the season.

Lawrence Barrett will spend a few weeks this summer at Nantasket Beach.

Mr J. L. Toole, the eminent comedian, is rapidly recovering from an alarming illness.

It is believed at Berlin that Count Herbert von Bismarck will be sent as ambassador to London next fall.

Elaborate preparations are being made for laying the corner stone of the Robert E. Lee monument at Richmond.

Mr John Gilbert, the venerable actor, is spending the summer in capital health at his home at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mr Grant Allen is among the White mountains. He is making his headquarters this summer at Kingston, Ontario, his native place.

The hotel room assigned to Prince Augusto of Brazil at Philadelphia, were those formerly occupied by the Emperor Dom Pedro.

The Rev Dr Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia, has gone for a bicycle tour in England. The Rev. Dr. Henson of Chicago will fill his pulpit during his absence.

A late theory of King Ludwig's drowning is that he went in search of the Rheingold which he imagined was dropped not into the Rhine but into the Bavarian lake.

Anent the stories of the intimate friendship between Mrs Grover Cleveland and Miss Susan Bancroft, grand daughter of the historian, it is said that the ladies have never even seen each other.

Louise Michel says she seldom met Victor Hugo but corresponded with him much. She has preserved carefully all his letters but will show them to no one, and will ultimately destroy them all.

When Representative Bland, the silver statesman, takes a quid of tobacco from his mouth and throws it under his desk, his colleagues know that he is going to make an extended speech.

The London Times recently called Mr. Ruskin "the Gladstone of art criticism" and in another column printed Mr. Goldwin Smith's remark that Mr. Gladstone "combines the violence of a revolutionist with the despotism of a Pope."

Mr Garland looks to a Cleveland Leader writer at Washington like a tall, bent, starchy man in an unbuttoned, double-breasted frock coat, who walks listlessly with his head hanging down and his slouch hat hanging over his eyes.

Paris papers say that M. Paul Bert is having a bad time in Tonquin. It appears that the antagonism between the French civil and military authorities there is as great as ever in spite of the endeavors of the government of the republic to suppress it. All sorts of tricks are being played on the resident at the expense of his dignity and comfort. One day the military band of music which he ordered to accompany him during an official reception did not arrive on the scene till the ceremony was over. On another occasion somebody stole his solitary dress-coat at the very moment he wanted to don it to receive some high functionaries. A few days later when he was crossing a river the marines ran the boat into a sand-bank, and there M. Paul Bert stuck for a couple of hours, while the natives on the banks laughed and jeered. Other practical jokes are mentioned of which he has been the victim. Several radical deputies have waited on General Boulanger to ask him to order an inquiry and punish the officers guilty of such awful want of respect, but the war minister says that the French resident has not complained himself.

One Round with Bare Knuckles.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Quite a sensation was created in the house this afternoon by a personal encounter between Representatives Cobb of Indiana and Laird of Nebraska, growing out of charges made by the former on the floor of the house to the effect that the Nebraska member had been concerned in a land ring.

Representative Payson of Illinois, member of the public lands committee, was explaining to Representative Gifft an the effect of certain senate amendments to the bill intended to protect the rights of homestead settlers when Representative Laird left his seat toward the party and asked: "Why don't you fellows (referring to the public lands committee) do something to break up land rings in the south instead of hauling upon the north?"

Payson replied that was what the committee was endeavoring to do.

Cobb undertook to defend the committee, of which he was chairman, and an angry passage occurred between him and Laird, which ended by the latter gentleman calling the former a liar. Witnesses say that Cobb declared that Laird did not dare to come outside and repeat his language. Laird is said to have replied that the gentleman could not get out soon enough for him. With this the pair started into the lobby and to the basement. Some one called Mr. Payson's attention to their exit, with the statement that they were going outside to fight it out. Thereupon Mr. Payson hurried through the doorway and coming up with the would be combatants on the stairway caught Cobb by the collar and remonstrated with him for pursuing so boyish and foolish a course. He succeeded in getting Cobb to retrace his steps so far as the west door of the lobby, Laird following, when the controversy broke out afresh. Recurring to the charges Cobb had made against him in a speech several weeks ago Laird angrily declared that he (Cobb) was a liar. Cobb said Laird was a —— perjurer, but the words had hardly passed his lips before Laird struck him a heavy blow on the mouth and nose. A stream of blood trickled down Cobb's face and he was thrown backward against the doorway. The crowd which had collected interposed at this juncture and the combatants were separated, Laird taking his seat in the house and Cobb retiring in an easy chair in the lobby where he was surrounded by his friends.

The bad feeling between the two members dates back some months and it was apparent on the occasion when Cobb made his charges against Laird some three weeks ago that the last-named member with great difficulty restrained from emphasizing with his fists the indignant denial and defiance he hurled at his antagonist. There was every reason to believe that if interference had not come in the shape of Payson, who sought to pour oil on the troubled waters, that a sanguinary personal encounter would have resulted. Both of the members concerned are of powerful physique and bear the reputation of men ready at all times to defend themselves in a fitting manner. Cobb stands six feet and over in his shoes and is of proportionate breadth, but is somewhat at disadvantage on the score of age, being in the neighborhood of 58 or 60. Laird is but 37 years, with a girth of chest that would ornament an athlete, and a fiery, impetuous temper. On the other hand he is slightly lame, the result of a fracture of the leg years ago. Neither of the members is willing to make a statement at this time, and the probable upshot of the encounter is a matter of speculation among their brother members. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the house of representatives has been outraged by the affray and that it is a fitting subject for investigation by that body. But a majority of members who are disposed to talk about the matter hold that as the encounter did not occur on the floor the house is in no wise concerned in it.

After Mexican Revolutionists.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A telegram from Matamoras, Mexico, to the Globe-Democrat says: It is reported here that Colonel Hernandez has captured 15 revolutionists, among them the leader Adolfo Gonzales, whom he had hung, but the report is not given much credence. The prisoners now here have not yet been shot. Another dispatch from Santa Maria says Colonel Prajedes Chavez with 40 cavalrymen moved up the river today. A large force of government troops arrived at Solano ranch yesterday. A force of cavalry is now after the revolutionists said to be at [illegible]. Cavazos captured a revolutionist leader yesterday named Pedro Benito. News was brought in this morning that a party of bandits was being organized in this city and Feria to take forces from this side to Mexico and to join the revolutionists there. Sheriff Brito and his men are out looking for them.

To Reduce Railroad Time.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Superintendents of lines between Chicago and Council Bluffs met to consider the request of the Union Pacific that they should co-operate in putting on a fast limited express between Chicago and San Francisco and shorten the time between the two points. They decided that they would make no change for the present, as it would interfere with the local traffic, and business did not warrant special trains. It is probable that the Union Pacific will postpone carrying out its plan until September next, when affairs with western roads are not in such an unsettled condition.

Base Ball.

At New York—New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
At Staten Island—Metropolitans 4, Louisville 6.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 7, St. Louis [illegible].
At Baltimore—Baltimore 10, Cincinnati 11.
At Philadelphia—Athletics 7, Pittsburg 4.
At Chicago—Chicago [illegible], Kansas City [illegible].
At Detroit—Detroit 10, St. Louis 4.
At Boston—Boston 10, Washington 4.

Vermont Democrats.

MONTPELIER, July 22.—The democratic state convention met to-day. S. B. Shurtleff of Montpelier and P. M. Meldon of Rutland were nominated for governor and lieutenant governor respectively by unanimous vote.

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

A Foreigner's View of the Electoral Battle in England.

French Schemes for Getting Rid of the Nobility.

A Scotch Poem which Pleased Queen Victoria.

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LONDON, July 3d, 1886.

Some thirty candidates were returned unopposed yesterday, among whom is Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, the young man of twenty-eight who married the wealthy baroness of seventy-two some years ago, and who received a large indemnity from his accepting wife. That this young man should "stand" for the Westminster division—one of the most important in London, was amusing enough, but that he should be allowed to "sit" for it, without anybody caring to come forward to contest the division, is a bitter satire upon English morals in electoral times. Another unopposed member just returned is the Baron de Worms. This gentleman, who belongs to the Jewish persuasion, has a German name, preceded by a French prefix, and a noble title of the holy empire. The whole wrapt up in a Jew makes a funny mixture. Having been called a "foreigner" by some hostile journal, the honorable member has written to the papers to explain that his father was naturalized an Englishman, and that he himself was born in England. He further states that he is a baron, and that his father was also a baron. Some political opponents regret that his mother was not "barren" too.

Mr Gladstone has pleaded guilty to an indictment of inconsistency. "In 1881," he said in Liverpool last Monday, "I denounced the Irish nationalists because I thought them wrong, and I applaud them now because I think them right." It may be wiser to desist than to resist, but prudence is not jurisprudence, and the statement will go some length towards justifying Lord Randolph Churchill's attack on the Grand Old Man. Not long ago the young aristocrat declared at a meeting held in Manchester, that the prime minister was the ossification of inconsistency, that as soon as a new party was formed he straightway joined it and that it was only owing to the miraculous intervention of Providence that he did not belong to the fourth party. This same Randolph Churchill, better known now as "Lord Random," or simply "Randy," is with Mr Gladstone, one of the heroes of the day, the clown of the pantomime, I should say. Nothing that may excite the wonders of the playgoers in London next Christmas season, can outdo in extravagance and absurdity the farcical performances given by the noble lord on English platforms. On hearing him you fancy Boxing day has come before its time.

English hospitality, great as it is, does not go the length of granting a vote to foreigners, but since, however, John Bull pockets my taxes without the least scruple, I do not see why I should not make my remarks on the electoral battle now raging through the country. To use a vulgar expression, I firmly believe that the two great parties of the state are "humbugging" each other. When the liberals cry out that the conservatives want coercion, they make a false statement. When the conservatives say that the liberals want to tear this great empire to pieces they make a statement hardly in accordance with the truth. All Englishmen feel that some reform is needed in Ireland. Therefore the right question seems to me to be "What reform shall be made?" And, if some kind of home rule is to be granted to the sister isle, "what shape shall it take?" But if it is a question of degree, not of principle, how on earth are the constituencies to settle it? If the English and the Scotch return Mr. Gladstone to power it will look as if his home rule bill is backed up by the country, which is not the case. If, on the other hand, Lord Salisbury is called back to Downing street, it will look as if England wants to rule Ireland [illegible], which is not the case either. I may be an innocent, but I feel ready to exclaim, like Bartolo in "The Barber of Seville," "Which one is it they are thus deceiving?"

Whether the late Mr. Holloway, of pill and ointment celebrity, did good in his lifetime with his pills and ointment may be disputed by doctors and patients, but there can be no question about his doing good after his death. He left a handsome sum of money to found an asylum for middle class lunatics, as you may know, and besides that, being much impressed with the necessity of a higher education for women, left 2,500,000 dollars to build and endow a grand college for 450 girls of the upper middle class. The building is said to cover more ground than any college in the world. Every girl will have a bedroom and a study to herself. Lovely grounds, laid out in terraces and tennis lawns, surround the building, and many of the gentlemen who went down the other day to a private view of the place, previous to the opening of it by the queen, would not have objection to be turned into girl students just for a few years and peacefully study and live in a place so well worth living in. Her majesty commanded that the epithet of "Royal" should be applied to the college at once, instead of after the opening ceremony, as is usual. Seldom indeed did an establishment better merit the title.

After the expulsion of the royals from France, I look for the expulsion of the royalists. It has not yet come, but there is no time lost, for things are going on at a fine rate. The chamber of deputies not to be outdone by the revolutionary municipal council, now proposes the abolition of all titles of nobility. If this bill passes, no Frenchman will be able to write the beloved little particle "de" before his name, whether he has a right to it or not, under a penalty of a few months imprisonment. [illegible] I cannot help thinking [illegible] something [illegible] time and breath [illegible] at a parliament [illegible]. There is nothing practical about the bill. For my part I much prefer another proposition made some time ago, but set aside in spite of its really practical charm, which made it as desirable as it was amusing. A Parisian deputy conceived the brilliant idea of selling titles of nobility at so much each according to the grade. Say the title of duke 50,000 dollars, that of marquis 40,000, that of count 30,000, and so forth. For 20,000 dollars any man would have the right to put "de" before his name, and receive the title of baron. The bait would have taken, the treasury would have overflowed, and the real nobles would have of course dropped their titles, so as not to be confounded with the mushroom aristocracy. Thus two birds would have been killed with one stone, but the passage of such a measure would have dealt a terrible blow to the Franco-American matrimonial market and our pretty countrywomen would have forsaken the Faubourg St. Germain, I am thinking. Only a few days ago at a party in one of the most exclusive houses there were thirty-seven American born lady guests, bearing thirty-seven of the most aristocratically noble names in France.

The French [illegible] Parisians especially, who are [illegible] will be able to enjoy [illegible] this summer [illegible] Circus [illegible] has [illegible] swimming bath. The Parisians [illegible] a great fault in their compatriot [illegible] and the few who bathe [illegible] but last Tuesday they were [illegible] and they were conducted [illegible]. Picture to yourself a [illegible] basin of mother of pearl, filled with water so limpid that a needle could have been seen at the bottom. Every Parisian who can not swim will be seized with a desire to learn at once, thanks to M. [illegible], the clever engineer [illegible] went to Vienna, saw there the "Diana bath," which is a ball room in winter, and a bath in summer, and the sight of it inspired him with the idea of providing Paris with the same boon. And the result is a bath that would have delighted [illegible] under Titus or Caracalla. Besides this he has fitted up a magnificent [illegible] room under the same roof and a splendid [illegible] where visitors will be certain to find their deposited property in safety on leaving the bath—which was not always the case in the reign of Augustus, if we are to believe the witty [illegible] of Ovid and Plautus.

A Scotland paper publishes the following homely little poem of Scotch verse, which the queen, who saw it while at Balmoral, was so pleased with that she asked to see the author. The old Scot will be happy the rest of his life. The poem runs as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Colorado Floods.

DENVER, July 23.—The drouth in Colorado has been succeeded by floods. The rain was so severe in the southern part of the state yesterday that all the streams were flooded and some damage done to property. The new iron bridge just put in at [illegible] on the Rio Grande railway was washed out and about one half a mile of track covered with debris. To-day passengers were transferred. To-night a flood came down Cherry creek, which flows through Denver and the result is that the Denver, Texas & Gulf railway bridge was washed out and two other bridges were more or less damaged. The country which most needs water is benefited. The rain has been general to day.

Geronimo Surprised.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Acting Adjutant General McKeever is reported having received this morning a dispatch that Captain Lawton, with his command, surprised Geronimo's camp on the Yaqui river about one hundred and thirty miles southwest of Campas, Sonora, or nearly three hundred miles south of the Mexican boundary line capturing all the Indian property, including a large quantity of dried meat and nineteen horses.

Wool Market.

Edward Meyer & Co., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, in their last circular say that the active demand noted for some time past still continues and values for all grades show a further improvement with still an upward tendency, particularly for quarter and medium wools suitable for worsted purposes, though all grades participate and it now looks as if the wool clip of the whole world had materially decreased and that a higher range of values than we have seen for some years is not improbable, possibly one of those periods of extreme reaction heretofore experienced every few years. The foreign markets have improved further, English and similar wools showing an advance of 2 to 3 cents in ten days, but they as well as our own wools are still much below average values for the last ten or twenty years. We change our quotations to correspond with recent sales but if more is to be had as wools are received we will be able to realize same and want a large amount of wool yet to supply our customers.

NewspaperARCHIVE

The Weekly Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum......$10.00 Six months......$5.00
Three months.... 2.50 One month........ 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum....... $2.00 Six months........$1.00
Three months..... .50 One month........ .25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The house has passed its last appropriation bill.

The pleasant showers of the last few days have settled the irrigation problem temporarily. But our supply of water is inadequate, and the council does well to take measures for increasing it.

The house has passed one vetoed pension bill out of three brought to a vote. The president's objection has weight, as appeared from the vote on one bill, there not being a majority for its passage.

The amount of business transacted by the postoffice department has been regarded as a reliable barometer of the prosperity of the country. If it is a trustworthy one the special count in each of the postoffices for June is very encouraging.

The refusal of Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James to accept office in a coalition ministry in England is significant. The conservatives will not have a clear majority in the new house of commons, and the hopes of the liberals in the speedy downfall of the new government appear to be well founded.

The impeachment trial of Auditor Brown of Iowa has ended in an acquittal. The senate has been in session for eight weeks as an impeachment court, and the expenses of the trial amount to about thirty thousand dollars. The people of Iowa are disgusted with impeachments and want no more of them.

Word is received after months from the Apaches. A stern chase is proverbially a long one, but the pursuit of the Apaches does not seem to have interfered with their pleasure trip in the mountains. But now Geronimo is wounded and a request is made for a parley. The weather must be getting too warm for furnishing further amusement to the army.

The first tin mined in the western hemisphere is now on its way from the Black Hills to New York. The vast deposits of this metal in Dakota cover an area of seven thousand square miles, and the importance of the great industry just begun may be realized from the fact that thirty million dollars worth of imported tin is consumed in this country annually.

The personal encounter between two representatives in congress yesterday was a disgraceful affair. It grew out of the attack made several weeks ago by Mr. Cobb, who charged Mr. Laird with participation in land frauds in Nebraska. At that time Mr. Laird made an emphatic denial of the charge and claimed that the only land he possessed was 160 acres. Both made threatening remarks and a collision was with difficulty prevented.

St. Louis is following the example of New York and bringing the machinery of the law into play to punish its boodle aldermen. It is to be hoped that its work will be done better, however. It is now reported that Jaehne will soon be set free on account of legal technicalities, through the court of appeals, which will set aside his conviction because the indictment was founded upon the code instead of the consolidated charter act.

It is reported that Ben Butler will enter the race for congress this fall from the Lowell district, with good chances of success, although the seat is now held by a republican. General Butler's election to congress on the democratic ticket would be considered a direct insult to the administration, but the majority of the party for that reason would strive hard for such a result. The city committee of Lowell recently passed a resolution denouncing the president's policy. The inability of the democratic postmaster to turn out his republican subordinates is what grieves them.

If the account of the proceedings of the socialistic society, which were described at the trial in Chicago yesterday, had appeared in the daily press before the massacre they would probably have been thought very amusing. The idea of 75 or 80 men planning to destroy all the police stations and sweeping down all who opposed them was certainly very absurd. But Chicago has learned a lesson. The wounding of sixty police has taught them that the lawless actions of even a handful of foreign firebrands can not be regarded with contempt.

A good way for a man to get acquainted with himself is to be placed on a jury in Chicago. Following is a description of one of the jurors who are now trying the case against the anarchists: "The top of his head is bald and shiny from the forehead to near the base of the scalp, with the scant hair around the lower part of the sides and back of his head cut short. His hair, which has been black, is almost entirely gray, and he has full iron-gray whiskers and mustache, neatly cropped. His forehead is high and the top of his head slopes from the apex to the hat-girth circle. He has dark, heavy eyebrows, straight nose, nearly in a line with the surface of the forehead in a profile view, ears rather long from top to bottom, and set parallel to the nose. His skin is clear, his eyes jet black, and his lips red. He has a quick, energetic manner. Mr. Reed was dressed yesterday in a neat black suit, fine button shoes, checked whitish necktie, and standing collar which met and overlapped in front. He wore a gold ring on one of his soft white fingers and a gold watch chain hung at his vest."

Roseberry's curt note to Russia on the closing of Batoum as a free port, which he asserts is in violation of the treaty of Berlin, gives an excuse for a diplomatic difficulty to be left as a legacy to Lord Salisbury. Another cause for uneasiness in the diplomatic circles of Europe is the activity of the war department of France, which it is feared will lead to complications with Germany. On the whole the peace of Europe is not on a secure footing. The failure of Greece to obtain the territory awarded by the powers and Prince Alexander's disregard of the czar cannot be regarded as guarantees of continued peace.

An important question in the progress of political changes in England has been decided. Mr. Gladstone with the approval of most of his cabinet will resign. There seemed nothing left for him to do under the circumstances. To have violated the rule of precedents and waited to be thrown out of office would have united the unionists and tories more firmly and weakened the liberal party. Lord Hartington's refusal to take a place in the incoming ministry may have been on account of his unwillingness to accept anything less than the premiership, but it is more likely that he looks forward to the ultimate reunion of the party with which he has been identified for more than thirty years. His conduct during the campaign, which has been such as to win the respect of his opponents, makes this theory the more probable. Lord Salisbury offered the unionists four seats in the cabinet and the same proportion of the lesser offices. There are sixteen seats in the cabinet, and the division would be a fair one considering only the relative strength of the two parties. But Hartington as the leader of the liberal unionists holds the key of the situation. If the unionists continue to hold aloof the conservatives have cause to be disheartened at the prospect.

General Boulanger, the French minister of war, whose courage and generosity to his antagonist in a duel yesterday will detract nothing from his popularity, is a rising man in the French republic. The following comment by the London Spectator gives an idea of his character: "This officer, a very good soldier and disciplinarian, but of undefined political opinions, is evidently getting the army into his own hands. He makes himself felt everywhere, visits every considerable garrison, makes speeches, some of which point to revenge for Sedan, and promotes and dismisses officers rapidly. His last act has been to rebuke General Saussier, the officer in command of the garrison of Paris, for writing to the newspapers without permission—no doubt an offence in every continental army—and the rebuke was so sharp that General Saussier resigned, though the resignation was not accepted. As he is a determined republican, this attracted attention in the chamber, and it is believed that interpellations will be addressed to the minister. General Boulanger is reported to have said that the incident was of no importance, for he remarked to his colleagues, 'If I decided to send you to Mazas the usual prison for political prisoners, it is not Saussier who would stop me,' an utterance not precisely republican. It seems clear the general is assuming a position in front; but it is possible that a certain tone of alarm visible in all comments on him is suggested by colleagues anxious for his removal."

Mr. Labouchere attributes the defeat of Gladstone to the following causes:

First—The radicals are bitterly hostile to any scheme which pledges the national credit for the sake of the landlords, and Mr. Gladstone did not make it sufficiently clear that his home rule bill might not be followed by a bill for the benefit of these landlords.

Second—There was a certain amount of vagueness in regard to the contemplated home rule bill. No one could easily discover whether it was to be the old bill or a new one, and in the event of the latter how it would differ from the old bill.

Third—Justice to Ireland did not arouse any great enthusiasm. The feeling in favor of it did not go beyond a cold assent; it ought to have been accompanied by some radical measures for Great Britain.

Fourth—The election took place at the worst time of the year for us. A vast number of artisans had lost their votes by a change of residence since the last registration.

Fifth—There was an absence of centralized organization.

The Chicago Tribune has the following explanation of the recent depreciation of silver, and an account of the revolution against the influences which have brought it about:

It is stated on good authority that a syndicate of about five firms in London has controlled the price of silver in the markets of the world for several years past. It is their action that determines what shall be paid for it there, here, and wherever else the metal is quoted, whether actually dealt in or not. It is believed that the action of these firms is dictated by a purpose to regulate exchange with India. Their course is widely recognized on the other side of the Atlantic as purely arbitrary. Financial men there have only consented to it on the pretext that it insures cheap bread from India to the people of the United Kingdom. Even with that argument in their favor the self-constituted autocrats of the silver market find it difficult to retain the allegiance of European financiers; and their castle is in imminent danger of being pulled down over their heads by a general rebellion against their authority. They are recognized as having overshot the mark to an extent which indicates unmistakably that they have ruled too long.

It is difficult to find in a review of the situation any adequate reason for the great increase in the discrimination against silver, as compared with gold, that has developed within the last few months. The "price" has declined one quarter since the two stood at actual par on the basis of United States coinage, and at least two-thirds of that drop may be characterized as factitious. It has not been justified by increased production, but only by the determination of a few men to use silver as little as possible and do as much as they could to discourage its employment by others as money. The smaller part of the depreciation, due more to the fact that the consumption of gold has exceeded its production than to an immense production of the cheaper metal, would have been unnoticed by the people of this country had not the fact been forced upon their attention, and even then they would have ignored it in practice but for the mandates of the men who were held up to view as the Solons of the financial world. And if the difference were so little noticed with us where the smallest gold coin is practically the unit of pecuniary reckoning, how much less would it have been noticed by those whose pay is so small that they seldom see gold except as a solitary piece may be purchased for hoarding with the savings of many weeks in silver currency. The great mass of the people in Europe do not earn enough to permit the payment of their wages in gold, and would never think of finding fault with a too great abundance of silver if it were not decried by those above them in the social and monetary scale.

The people of the old world are rebelling against the tyranny of the money kings in putting the price of silver down to a point it never would have reached if not meddled with. In England especially a strong expression of popular opinion is coming out. The movement is one in which the English may fittingly be seconded in the United States, where silver forms such an important item of annual production.

The New York Sun is booming Tilden for 1888. A recent issue contains a letter signed "Old Observer," but as the writer is generally believed to be Charles A. Dana the reasons presented for the nomination of Tilden possess some interest. They are given as follows:

"Let there be no deception about the matter. The country, though not distracted or disastrous, is not in a prosperous condition. There was probably never a time when the prices of produce and manufactures ruled so low and work so high. It can hardly be said that this is the fault of the government, except that the government is too lavish in compensations and too extravagant in expenditures. Say what you will, this administration is not a success, and the opposition in an unpatriotic spirit, has done all that it could to make it a failure. Cleveland has had no policy except the next presidential election, and the present aggrandizement of his adherents—the republican politicians in congress. Even if the electoral fraud of 1876 were not involved, Tilden would still be the best living man to represent the democratic party and serve the country. True, there are able and worthy young men who have a laudable ambition for the highest of political honors. They can well afford to wait until the country has done itself justice and the benefaction of placing Samuel J. Tilden triumphantly in the presidential chair. It is merely who can surely carry the state of New York at the next election. He could most probably do that and so could Samuel J. Randall, who could carry the old Keystone state likewise, but his day has not been neglected, while Tilden's has fully arrived and the people demand its fulfillment."

PERSONAL.

The death is announced at Wiesbaden of the widow of the great composer Giacomo Meyerbeer, aged eighty-two years.

One of Senator Cockrell's boys was blown up by a powder explosion on July 5, but is getting in good shape again and will be ready for another celebration next year.

"An erratic streak, running in all directions an Frenchman left way across the page," is a description of Hon. E. B. Washburne's signature in a Philadelphia hotel register Sunday evening. Mr. Washburne was in poor health.

It is not generally known that the Italian statesman Cavour was a German. "Gott weiss itself," was his motto, and he was descended from one Benz, who went from Saxony to Italy in the year 1190.

Hon. J. E. McDonald of Indiana says there is no foundation for the statement that he would not accept a return to the senate.

Lord Savernake has at last been admitted to a reputable London club. He is the interesting being who used to find amusement in driving a costermonger's cart.

Mr. Leo Taxil, lately notorious as an aggressive enemy of religion, has become converted to Christianity.

The statement has credence that Attorney-General Garland always calls his old associates on the senate judiciary committee "Colonel" Edmunds, "Major" Ingalls and "Captain" Hoar.

The trustees of Nashota, a theological school of the Protestant Episcopal church in the west, have conferred the first degree of Doctor of Divinity ever bestowed by it upon the Rev George R. Van de Water, rector of St. Luke's church, Brooklyn. This clergyman, while one of the youngest, is one of the most active and successful of his communion. He is secretary of the Parochial Mission society, exercises personal supervision of the Cathedral schools in Garden City, and has charge of two flourishing congregations in Brooklyn.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, The World, of London, says, is hard at work composing his Leeds oratorio. It is for this that he has laid aside the opera he began writing for the winter season at the Savoy. With regard to the title, "The Khedive," announced here and there, the book itself is not all finished; the music is only half written; no title whatever is as yet given to the piece, and there is nothing Egyptian in it.

LITERARY.

The first volume of Edward Everett Hale's "Franklin in France" is promised for the autumn.

The August Century will contain an article by Ripley Hitchcock on the progress of art in our western cities.

It is reported that the literary clubs of Boston will entertain Dr. Holmes at dinner on his return from Europe.

In the life of Mr. Darwin which his son, Mr. F. Darwin, is writing, will be included a fragment of autobiography.

D. C. Heath & Co. announce for October a book on Manual Training by Prof. C. M. Woodward, of Washington university, St. Louis.

"The Life and Works of Josh Billings," with an introduction by Charles E. Hamlin, speaker of the Maine house of representatives, will be published in the fall.

The London Academy hears that Mr. Browning will probably publish separately the two poems of which his next volume was to consist. In that case the first poem, which has been finished for some time, might be out in time for the holidays.

Swiss papers state that Dr. Kern, who has long been the ambassador of the confederation in Paris, is writing his diplomatic memorials, which are to be published under the title of "Souvenirs Politiques."

Among books for young people Roberts Brothers announce "The Last of the Peterkins," by Lucretia P. Hale; "Uncle, Pepo and I," by Mary Cowden Clarke; "What Katy Did Next," by Susan Coolidge, and three volumes of stories by Mrs. Ewing hitherto unpublished in this country.

In connection with the regular annual series of Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, a series of extra volumes is proposed by the editor: The first volume, now in press, is entitled "The Republic of New Haven, a History of Municipal Evolution." Charles H. Levermore is its author.

Those favorites of all plant-lovers, the orchids, are ably written about and beautifully pictured in the August Harper's. The author is the botanist of Dublin university, F. W. Burbidge, F.L.S., and the artists are W. H. Gibson and Alfred Parsons. Prof. Burbidge has made a thorough study of this royal family of flowers, not only in the botanic gardens of which he is curator, but in their native haunts of the eastern tropics. He gives some interesting narratives of the daring experiences of professional collectors who penetrate the remotest jungles of the Amazons and Indies for these precious growths.

An interesting biographical sketch of Joe Jefferson, the most beloved, if not the most famous, of American actors, appears in the August Harper's. The writer, William Winter, traces his dramatic talent through a long line of illustrious ancestors who followed the same profession, and shows how well the player of "Rip Van Winkle" deserves the astonishing success which enables him to gratify his fondness for painting on his Louisiana estate, with only a small exercise of his stage talents to interrupt his study of the other art. The excellent portrait of Mr. Jefferson as "Bob Acres," by J. W. Alexander, which excited unusual attention in the Academy exhibition two years ago, accompanies the article as the frontispiece to this number of the magazine.

In "Notes and Queries," James Macaulay considers the question, Was John Bunyan of Gipsy origin? The article concludes as follows: "That the popular idea of Bunyan's origin prevailed throughout his own lifetime we know from the famous anecdote about Charles II and Dr. Owen. The king asked the doctor 'how a learned man, such as he was, could sit and hear an illiterate tinker prate.' 'May it please your majesty,' was Dr. Owen's reply, 'could I possess the tinker's ability for preaching, I would gladly relinquish all my learning.' I do not affirm the Gipsy origin of 'the immortal dreamer,' but only say that the question has not been settled by showing that there were Bunyans in England ever since the conquest, nor is it fair to ignore the discussion, in the face of Bunyan's own statements in his autobiography, as has been done not only by Mr Brown, but also by Mr. Froude in his memoir."

Pious Ads.

It was a hot Sunday, one of the hottest of the season, and I turned into the nearest church partly to refresh myself and partly to listen to one of those excellent sermons for which the incumbent is famous. In the pew to which I was conducted I found a large palm fan. "How thoughtful," I thought, "how thoughtful and kind of the church to provide these instruments of refreshment. While occupied with the thought of this benevolence for suffering humanity, my eye was suddenly arrested by some characters, not at first decipherable, at the top of the fan. Looking closer I saw it was the imprint of a rubber die in the letters, such as you see on receipted bills. In this case, however, it was not a receipt. What I read was *Messrs. Crownfillers and Gumstirrers: Dental Parlors, No. —— Blank St.* For a moment I sat stunned, though not emphatically a pious man. Then a thought struck me, and I turned to a little boy next me, and asked for an exchange of fans. It was accorded, and lo! the beautiful sign was there, too. A careful inspection of the house convinced me that all the congregation were worshipping God with Messrs. Crownfiller's and Gumstirrer's advertisement in their hands. The pastor ought to have been preaching, methought, on the text of money changers in the temple. But this austere reflection soon gave way to another. After all, if you are going into celestial advertising it might be done better than that. *Messrs. C. and G. Dental Parlors.* How inadequate! Why not *Gas administered—without ill effect*, and a few more pertinent details. And then why dentists alone? A church is a large affair; there are excellent and striking places on cushions, the edges of pews, hymn books, etc., where a staring sign would appear in equally conspicuous and effective guise. Messrs. C. and G. now enjoy an aristocratic monopoly. It should end. It remains for the butcher and baker and candlestick-maker to bring in their stencil-plates and adorn the walls, pulpit, and aforesaid articles. Not till then shall the true era of democratic advertising be ushered in, and the church be properly secularized, and God's service made diverse and conducive to trade. It is best to do these things thoroughly if you once go into them. I have merely to add that the state of my own mind, balanced between the sermon and the images evoked by Messrs. C. and G's blue-rubber sign, was not precisely such as is commonly desired in sacred places.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by Rev. J. B. Gregg

Those who last Sunday listened to Dr Lyman Abbott with pleasure will be interested to read the following from his pen concerning "Books and Reading:"

Every family, I have said, ought to have a library. It is a shame that in this nineteenth century any boy or girl in an American home should grow up without the blessed companionship of books, without sharing the intellectual inspiration of the world's best life. Any boy can put together some simple shelves of planed pine and hang them up against the wall. If he is not carpenter enough for this, let him get out a dry goods box from the village store, put two cleats in it, and get out a shelf to fit into the place. Then has his book shelves. Ten or fifteen cents apiece will give in Franklin Square and Seaside Libraries specimens of the best literature in the English language. With pasteboard, a sharp knife, a large needle, and strong thread, he can do his own binding. Calf and Turkey morocco are not necessary to a library. Dress makes not the book, nor the want of it a fellow. Five dollars wisely expended will give companions whose fellowship will suffice to change the current of a lifetime; yes to give current to a life that else would be but stagnant. A child who grows up loving good books is saved from many temptations that beset the empty-minded. He can always find a good companion; he need never be lonely. He will not readily take up with the vapid stories of the street corner who has fed on Scott and Dickens, or with the small talk of the village who has been led by such a guide as Gibbon or Green up to the mountain-top and shown the panorama of the world's history, or give himself up to mere sensuous pleasures who has known the higher pleasures of fiction and poetry, or become a mere drudge whom science has taught how to cast the drudgery of life on patient nature, who stands ready to do it for him. Grit, having ever lived in the clear air of the mountain side, he goes down into the mephitic vapors of the valley, he will rarely be content to live there; and he knows the way back again. Music, art, literature, are three guardian angels; but the strongest of the three is literature.

Speaking of Dr. Abbott he told in conversation one story which is too good not to be given a wider hearing.

"In our column of Answers to Correspondents," he said, "we have occasion to answer all sorts of interrogatories. A letter received from a young men contained these two queries":

1. "What is the correct material for a wedding ring?"

2. "What are your views concerning endless punishment?"

Dr. Horatio Stebbins of San Francisco recently gave the charge to the pastor at the ordination of his son, Mr. Roderick Stebbins, as associate pastor of the First parish, Milton, Mass. We take from it the following admirable passage:

As a drop of water by hydrostatic law will balance the ocean, so the consciousness of duty done will balance the world. And so, on whatever cross we are stretched, if we can say, "Father, I have finished the work thou gavest me to do," we are even with ourselves, even with the world and even with God.

The strong citadel of a minister's mind, amid indifference around him, and the consciousness of the inadequacy of his own work, is that in every man's inmost soul he has an advocate with the Father, that says amen to all eternal truth, and that his own imperfect work partakes of the imperfection of all human things, and yet the word of God shall prosper. The glory and crown of this human world are religion, the spiritual and divine relations of man; and it can never cease to be his great social and personal interest. But its influence is subtle, silent, and unknown. Take the long-minded view of it, and do not be out early on Monday morning to learn what people think of your Sunday sermon. You will sometimes be depressed in regard to your sermon, and somebody may make an unkind criticism; but take the criticism good-naturedly as you take the weather, and cheer your mind with the thought that a poor sermon is better than most men practice, and that honest and patient work suffused with earnest human sympathy and enthusiasm will tell, and you may have no more trouble about it than you do about the vernal equinox. Cherish your great convictions, stand by your guns, don't apologize for those great beliefs that were never reasoned into you, and can never be reasoned out of you; and don't be thrown out of balance by the suspicion or doubt which some man, abler or more learned than you, may cast on great spiritual verities. Individual men are only segments of the full circle of human nature, varying from thirty, forty-five, ninety, to one hundred and eighty degrees. Whole areas are wanting in some very highly endowed men. I knew a learned judge who had not music enough in him to keep time with a fife and drum; but is that an impeachment of Beethoven? John Calvin could ride all day amid the loveliest scenery with apparently as little appreciation of it as the beast he strode; but does that wipe out the beauty of the world, symbol of God's inaccessible perfection? It is possible, if we may judge from the testimony written of John Stuart Mill, that if he had lived till he was an hundred and twenty-five years old, he would have attained some of those great convictions concerning God and the soul which nearly every pure-minded woman has before she is forty. It would seem as if Mr. Robert Ingersoll could laugh a whole town out of their faith; and yet so utterly wanting is he in what is called the historic sense that he cannot appreciate his great-grandmother, who had a superstition concerning the influence of celestial bodies, when she chose to plant her garden in the first quarter of the moon. Respect the opinions of those men; but, if any man says anything that requires you to reexamine the foundations of your faith, do it, and thank him who compels you to do it. But remember that when a man—any man, philosopher or Egyptian—questions the great moral and spiritual realities of being, the probability is that he is color-blind in that domain. At least ninety degrees of human nature are wanting in him.

A Mexican Revolution.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The Globe-Democrat's special correspondent at Brownsville, Texas, telegraphs that there is every evidence that the revolutionary movement in Tamaulipas is on the increase, and owners of large stock haciendas in the interior are sending their cattle as fast as possible across the borders in Texas. A force of revolutionary bandits under Chief Inocencio Topio, who is operating up the country, is increasing rapidly, and all desperadoes on both sides of the river are flocking to his standard. His only trouble is lack of arms, which he is stealing wherever they can be found. All of the 5th cavalry regiment under Colonel Hernandez left Matamoras at 9 o'clock last night to reinforce Colonel Cavazos. Sheriff Breto, who arrived here last night with nine other officers and a detachment of cavalry from Fort Brown, left for the north to-day to meet an anticipated attack on this side of the river. A dispatch from him dated Santa Maria, Texas, is as follows: "A party of 60 revolutionists entered Saucieno ranch this morning and stole a large number of horses and all the arms they could find. Colonel Cavazos is at Ansanda. A conflict is expected hourly. I am effecting a combination with Colonel Cavazos. The Mexican army will raid Bolsa to-night or early in the morning. Government troops had a skirmish with revolutionists yesterday a few miles below here. Colonel Cavazos captured three prisoners, among them Juan Salcana and Manuel Landjosa, outlaws on both sides of the river."

Colorado Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The meeting of the Colorado Railway association was concluded to-day. It was decided that at the present time it would be unwise to change the organization in any way. The Burlington and Missouri road revoked its notice of withdrawal with the understanding that an attempt will be made to secure the co-operation of the Central Pacific road in maintaining rates on such articles as sugar and canned goods from California to Colorado. The reports of the commissioners appointed Friday were laid on the table for the present until it is demonstrated whether or not the attitude of the Central Pacific will remain unchanged.

Boodle Aldermen in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The grand jury closed its investigation of the charges against members of the house of delegates and returned indictments against six of them. Waters, Pisson, Brueggman, Gartenbach, Keenen and one other whose name has not yet been ascertained were indicted for drunkenness in office and Keenan, Pishon and Brady for bribery in connection with investigation of the Casino theater when a bill revoking that theater's license for indecent performances was before the house. The jury returned two other indictments for attempted bribery, one against Dr. Wellington Adams, the other against Chas. A. Davis, an attorney. These had charge of the electric railway bill, and were present at almost every session of the house, urging its passage. Bench warrants for the arrest of the indicted men have been placed in the hands of the sheriff who will serve them as soon as possible.

Delegate Pishon and Doctor Adams were arrested this afternoon and brought into court, where they furnished bond in the sum of $1500 each.

English Politics.

LONDON, July 19.—At an informal meeting of the cabinet on Saturday, Mr. Gladstone spoke in favor of their immediate resignation, and was supported by Earl Spencer and Mr. Morley. Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Childers, Mr. Campbell Bannerman and Sir Farrer Herschell were in favor of challenging a vote of the house of commons on a motion affirming the principle of home rule in Ireland.

Subsequently, at a dinner, Mr. Gladstone stated that he had inflexibly decided to resign and conduct an uncompromising opposition. In this decision Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Childers then concurred.

Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James have definitely declined to join the coalition ministry. Lord Salisbury's offer to make the Duke of Argyll premier was contingent upon Lord Hartington's joining the coalition, and of course it is now withdrawn. The Duke of Argyll will probably be made Viceroy of Ireland, with Mr. Stanhope as secretary.

LONDON, July 19.—The new parliament will probably be summoned to meet August 5. It will then, it is believed, be adjourned to reassemble some time in October. Gladstone's servants are packing his furniture, books and papers in his official residence in Downing street preparatory to moving. The Marquis of Salisbury, who has been sojourning at Royat, France, has left for Dieppe en route to England. Lord Cadogan has been summoned home by telegraph and has started for England.

Rains for Ranchmen.

DENVER, July 19.—Heavy rains were reported on the Divide to-day, and to-night a flood is expected in Cherry creek. John Evans at five o'clock this afternoon received a dispatch that the bridge at Parker was threatened and to look out for a flood. At 11 o'clock to-night a wave about 18 inches high came down the creek but so diminished that no damage was done. Much good was done ranchmen.

A Newspaper from Pueblo says: There have yesterday and to-day been heavy rains along the entire Arkansas river, from the head waters to central Kansas. They were just in time to save the year's crops in Colorado and stopped losses of cattle worth thousands of dollars now being grazed.

Atlanta's Centennial.

ATLANTA, July 19.—The streets are already crowded with visitors attending the centennial celebration. The decorations of buildings, stores, residences and streets are the most elaborate and extensive ever seen here. The first of the centennial services in connection with the event was held this morning. To-morrow historical services will be held in all churches. Fifty bronze memorial tablets marking historic spots have been erected. The centennial celebration is to take place at the Academy of Music, which visitors. Next week the original draft of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, and the grant from Charles Second to the Duke of York in 1663 of the territory of New York will be on exhibition.

Dilke's Defense.

LONDON, July 19.—In the divorce case of Crawford against Crawford and Dilke an expert in caligraphy testified that he had compared the handwriting of four letters admittedly written by Mrs. Crawford and signed Virginia with anonymous letters warning Crawford against the "member for Chelsea" and which eventually stirred Crawford up to the discovery of his wife's alleged relations with Sir Charles Dilke. The expert said the similarity between the writing in the anonymous notes and in the signed letters was so great that he believed the same person had written all the letters he examined. This testimony produced a sensation in court.

Forest Fires in Colorado.

DENVER, July 17.—A telegram was received in this city early this morning from Central City stating that forest fires in Gilpin county during the past two or three days had destroyed timber covering from 20 to 25 miles square. The people had forwarded a petition to the governor asking him to provide a force of men to go there and help extinguish and prevent the ravages of the flames. At noon to-day the governor had not received the petition but was holding himself in readiness to do all in his power to aid the people as soon as he learns what is desired.

The Farmers Satisfied.

DENVER, July 16.—This evening state officials issued an order to the state engineer directing him to shut off the supply of water above the city for irrigating purposes until the domestic wants of farmers lower down are satisfied. It has been raining in the mountains as well as east and south to-day and the opinion is that the drouth is at an end.

The Apache War.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., July 19.—A dispatch received at Forest's ranch from Fort Bowie states that the hostiles have sent word that they desire a parley with General Miles. Orders were then sent Lieutenant Parker to cease his pursuit of the Indians until the result of the parley is ascertained. Geronimo is wounded

Business in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Allison says that if a vote can be reached on the oleomargarine bill to-day the condition of business will be such that congress can adjourn the latter part of next week.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

From Saturday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

Points of Interest Gathered at Our Popular Resort.

W. M. Tabor and wife are guests at the Manitou house.

The Iron Springs hotel is crowded and turning people away daily.

Mr. F. C. Shryock, cashier of the Kansas City water works, is at the Cliff.

An effort is being made to have both the democratic and republican conventions at Manitou.

Among the arrivals of note at the Cliff can be mentioned S. F. Smith and family of Kansas City.

Mr. F. G. Rowe, the well known real estate man of Colorado Springs, was the most active dancer at the Barker hop last night.

The waiters had a hop in Saratoga hall last night which was largely attended. The boys all seemed to be enjoying themselves.

Mrs. Brentano of St. Louis, a frequent visitor to Manitou, arrived at the Manitou house yesterday. She was given a cordial welcome.

Miss Carrie Ruple, one of Denver's most popular society ladies, is a guest at the Manitou house. She is visiting her friend Miss May Bailey.

Among the guests at the Barker can be mentioned Mrs. Prowitt, eight years ago a resident of Colorado Springs. Mrs. Prowitt is very popular and has a host of admirers.

On account of the accident that occurred to a Rio Grande sleeper near Larkspur yesterday afternoon the Manitou express, due at 7 o'clock, did not arrive until after nine.

Conductor Sawyer of the Rio Grande branch is the youngest old man in the service of the company. He has the utmost confidence of all the officials and does not have to carry a bell punch.

There will be a hop at the Manitou house to-night which will be attended by a large number of people from Denver and Pueblo. Mr. Bailey will put forth his utmost efforts to make it pleasant for all who participate.

A special car arrived at Manitou yesterday morning bringing Wm. Randall of Omaha, general freight and passenger agent of the Burlington road, T. Marshland of Lincoln, general baggage agent of the same road, and A. P. Thompson who, with their families, intend to go into camp near Manitou and rusticate for a few weeks.

One of the jolliest hops of the season was held at the Barker last night. All of the society people were there and they seemed to enjoy themselves. Mr. John Rand acted as master of ceremonies, and to tell the truth he makes a popular leader. The Friday night social dances at the Barker are always well attended and they are in every respect very sociable.

The following persons went to the Peak yesterday morning: Thomas Lane; L. J. Carter, Pittsburg; P. B. Maxwell, C. Van Buren, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Mr. Hall, J. W. Gaff, C. J. Green, W. W. Smith, Master Smith, Cincinnati; Bruce Trimble, G. A. Armstrong, Kentucky; Prof. C. E. Bessey and wife, Lincoln, Neb.; Prof. Stanton and wife, Dr. Laster, Ames, Ia.; Florence McDonald, Des Moines.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Mansion—D H Moffatt, Denver; J A Porter, Durango; R F Weitbrec, E W Waybright, Henry Belden, Edward Richards, Denver; C M Da Costa, A F Smart, D Stoltzer, New York; S Lensheim and family, New Orleans; Herbert Marsoen, New Orleans; E O Wolcott, Dr Hassenplug, Denver.

Cliff House—F C Schryock, Kansas City; A F Smith and wife, Laramie City; F B Davis, Denver; J J F Randolph, New York; J B Lenck, Miss N C Lenck, Boston; J A Reardon, J H Hubbell, L A Hogue, St Louis; F Tygard and wife, Butler, Mo; Mrs Owen Faucett; J D Bain and wife, O J Roy and wife, Hard, Nebraska.

Iron Springs—Mrs J M Ellison, Colorado Springs; Mrs S A Morris, Garden City, Mo; Mrs A J Snider, servant and child, Kansas City, Mo; Mrs D B Flagg, Kansas City; Geo R Borse and wife, Kansas City; Geo B Ogilvie, Des Moines, Ia; J W Butler, Denver; C T Estridge, Colorado Springs; A L Ba[illegible]ou and lady, Colorado Springs.

The Barker—George A Shepard, Salem, Mass; Mr Florence Smith, Stillwater, Minn; Mrs Jules La Barth, Colorado; Ernest Chase, St Joe, Mo; J E Linck, F G Rowe, Colorado; George E Crater, jr, Mrs S Black, Mrs M Brown, Dore Goldberg, R V Hansen, Denver; Maay Tate, Anna Baker, New York; B F Young, Philadelphia; C R and Alva Lane, Canajoharie, New York; H Irwin, St Louis.

Manitou House—D L Lockwood, Salina, Kan; D M Dale, Wichita, Kan; Robert A Smith, wife and child, Wellsville, Ky; Miss Annie Pointer, Marysville, Mo; W M Tabor and wife, Denver; James Skinner and wife, Syracuse, N Y; Albert Lewis and wife, N Y; D Orrison, Mrs D S Orrison, J T Orr and daughter, Kansas City; D T Skinner, Z C Farmer, Miss Carrie Ruple, Denver; Mrs H Bentano, Miss W Calvert, Miss Shields, Mrs Annie Parsons, Miss Mamie Pickham.

The Midland officials are authority for the statement that work will be begun on this end of the line very soon.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that the Colorado Midland had purchased a tract of land at Colorado City for shops.

A recognized weather prophet bet yesterday morning that we would have rain within 48 hours. He told the truth and won his money.

Secretary Lansing of the Sixth District Cattle Growers' association requests members to call at F. E. Robinson's and procure their brand books.

S. S. Floyd & Co. report that they are doing a good business in Colorado Springs and Manitou and they are about to establish a branch house at Leadville.

"Fly Loo" is becoming a very popular game in Colorado Springs. If you want to learn it call on F. L. Gardner for book of rules and regulations.

The bottled Manitou soda water is meeting with a ready sale in Colorado Springs and will, in a very short time, we predict, be more generally used than Apolinaris water.

An excursion party 600 strong of G. A. R. men from Topeka is expected to arrive Sunday. Another of about an equal number is expected the same day from Nebraska.

Brigham & Herman displayed in their show window yesterday as fine a lot of mountain trout as we have ever seen in Colorado Springs. They were sent to them from Wagon Wheel Gap.

Mr. George D. Williamson, the Colorado agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, was in the city yesterday in the interest of the line. He is considered one of the most active railroad men in the state.

Mrs. C. H. Robison of Knoxville, Iowa, and Mrs. C. H. Edwards of Dallas, Texas, are in the city visiting the family of Mr. Q. L. McCreery. They will remain all summer.

The livery men of Colorado Springs are having more business than they can handle. Their horses they say are almost driven to death, some of them having to be sent out three or four times a day.

Mr. M. L. Smith, representative of the Pueblo Daily Press, passed through the city yesterday on the way to attend the funeral of Miss Minnie M. Green at Dumont, Colo. Mr. Smith was to have been married to Miss Green in a few weeks. She was educated at the Deaf Mute institute in this city and has the reputation of having been a very bright scholar.

Mr. F. E. Dow now has one of the most attractive store fronts in Colorado Springs since all of the windows have been set in plate glass. He can display his goods to a much better advantage and his store looks more cheerful and inviting.

The material has been shipped for the new iron bridge across the Monument and is expected to arrive at any time. Street Commissioner Wright began on the cribbing yesterday. The piling is to be of white oak. It is expected the bridge will be completed about the first of September in accordance with contract.

We understand that the El Paso Electric company will begin work on their plant in about three weeks. They will use the incandescent burner and for the present will confine the supply to that section of the city bounded on the north by Platte avenue, south by Vermijo street, west by Cascade and east by Weber. Should the demand justify an increase in the supply the company will enlarge the plant.

The Antlers arrivals—Charles Schuman, Petersburg, Ny.; M. W. Jones, Denver, Colo.; R. D. Hunter, St. Louis; G. D. Williamson, Denver; H. L. Kirkman, New York; W. A. Jeck, New York; C. E. Langham, St. Louis; N. S. Snyder, Arkansas City; Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. E. L. Marston, St. Louis; John Herman, Jr., New York; T. A. Kilburne, Cheyenne; Miss S. G. Parker, Cheyenne; W. C. Bradbury, E. Richards, H. Belden, R. F. Weitbrec, Denver; Arthur Burt, Philadelphia; Geo. Coppell and wife, Miss Coppell, Master Coppell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Philadelphia; C. M. Da Costa, New York; J. A. Hayne jr, Colorado; L. A. Rettban, Colorado; S. A. David, New York; W. Griffith, Denver; W. N. W. Playney, Chicago; E. A. Sackett, Detroit; F. W. Judd, Philadelphia; C. H. Spencer, Grinnell, Ia; Jas. L. C. Spencer and family, Grinnell, Ia.

Auditor Murphy of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad sends us the following statement of the earnings of the road for the second week of July:

	For the week		For the year	
	1886	1885	1886	1885
Freight	$ [illegible]	$ 90,15[illegible]	$2,[illegible]	$2,2[illegible]
Passenger	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	507,955	5[illegible]
Express etc	[illegible]	[illegible]	220,5[illegible]	229,[illegible]
Total	1[illegible]	124,[illegible]	3,1[illegible]	2,981,[illegible]

Increase for the week, $[illegible] or 26-100 Per cent.
Increase for the year, $1[illegible] or 4 26-100 Per cent.

State Prohibition Convention.

The state convention of the prohibition party will meet at 371 Lawrence street, Denver, Colorado, at 10 a. m., August 25th, 1886, and continue in session August 25th and 26th. The object of the convention is to nominate a full state and congressional ticket.

All lodges, societies, churches, and similar organizations are invited to select and send delegates to the convention and any and all persons in sympathy with the movement are urged to come. But none except straight third party prohibitionists who believe a prohibition party necessary to secure and enforce prohibition are expected to take part in the convent on.

L. A. ELLET,
Chairman.

JOHN LIPP, Secy.
Denver, Colo., July 5th, 1886.

From Sunday's Daily.

Rev. George E. Merrill will preach at the Baptist church at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Mr. Ehrich has purchased the Charles A. Dima property on the southwest corner of Tejon and Bijou streets.

Mr. F. M. Pierson has opened up a bath room in connection with his North End barber shop. He has fitted up very pleasant rooms.

Mr. Alex Bonnell was telegraphed yesterday of the serious illness of his father. He and his wife left for New York via Denver and the Burlington route last evening.

Mr. Charles Woodring, formerly of the firm of Coutter & Woodring, arrived in the city Friday night. He is thinking some of returning to Colorado Springs to make it his home again.

Mr. P. Saucier has leased the Alvord house at Denver for a term of five years and will take possession on Monday. He will however continue to run the Crawford house in this city.

Mr. Arthur C. Jackson has been unexpectedly called away and will be unable to deliver the lecture at the opera house heretofore spoken of in the GAZETTE. He will spend three months in Europe and return to Colorado in November, when he will deliver a course at the opera house. While in Europe Mr. Jackson gives lectures on Colorado, also one devoted exclusively to Manitou, Colorado Springs and surroundings.

Messrs. Gifford & Jones yesterday fitted up the Colorado Midland with four fine wagons. Mr. T. F. O'Brien supplied the harness for 12 mules that were purchased in Denver by Mr. T. H. Barber.

The property of the late Patrick Welch, who was burned in the club house fire, was sold under administrator's sale in front of Hundley's livery barn yesterday afternoon. The property brought about $240.

The National School Teachers' association concluded their annual convention at Topeka yesterday. Colorado will be visited by a large number of delegates before returning home. A few of them have already arrived in this city.

Mr. J. P. Davis, of The Antlers, was married last night to Miss Nettie Cameron, of Chillicothe, Missouri. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James B. Gregg at the parsonage.

The country on the Divide in Douglas, Elbert and El Paso is suffering seriously from drouth. In many localities the potatoes planted the past spring never sprouted. From present indication there will not be to exceed a half crop.

Real Estate Transfers.

F. G. Rowe reports transfers for the week ending July 16th amounting to $16,946, besides a number in the city in which the consideration stated is nominal. Of this amount $1,460 was given for city property. For details see the following list:

CITY PROPERTY.

J W Chapman to James West, lt 22 blk 266 add 1. $ 1

E C Monk to Thos B Reeves, n hf of se qr nw qr of sw qr of sec 8 tp 14 s r 66 w. 1800

Geo S Smith sr, et al to Lucius S Smith et al, n hf lt 7 blk 22 add 1. 2 500

J C St John to C D Nash, lts 22 and 23 blk 275 add 1. 1 200

Eliza A McDowell to E J Eaton, lt 5 blk 263 add 1. 1

J M Hogue to J C Lilbridge, lt 3 blk 263 add 1. 1

C W Long to C D Nash, lt 13 blk 266 add 1. 1

James West to C D Nash, lt 22 blk 269 add 1. 400

M Cuthbert tr, to E P Price, lts 11 and 13 blk 263 add 1. 160

M Cuthbert tr, to School District No 11, lts 4, 5 and 6 blk 270 add 1. 500

J W Dorr to J L Van Dyne, lt 2 blk 263 add 1. 1,000

G Quackenboss to J L Van Dyne, lt 21 blk 269 add 1. 1,050

A M Ripley to J L Van Dyne, lts 7 and 8, blk 263, add 1; lt 3, blk 266, add 1 1550

Colorado Springs Co to B F Anderson, lt 4, blk "B," add 5 1

Jas Robertson et al to Geo Robertson, s 55 ft lts 15 and 16, blk 276, add 1 1

Geo S Smith et al to Anna E Cant, n hf lt 7, blk 22, add 1 2500

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

J L Linck to A D Craigue et al, und hf int in lts 25 and 28, blk 104, lts 2, 7 and 14, blk 122, lt 13, blk 121, lts 25, 25 and 27, blk 126, lts 5, 18 and 24, blk 142, lt 18, blk 148, lt 32, blk 149, lt 32, blk 185, lt 30, blk 300, lt 3, blk 301, lt 23, blk 224, and lts 1 and 2, blk 109 100

Calanthe Sheldon to J L Linck, lts 27 and 29, blk 159 100

Chas Stockbridge to Annie Stockbridge, lts 31 and 32, blk 186 50

A A McGovney, treas, to Henry Templeton, lt 21, blk 84 1

A A McGovney, treas, to Henry Templeton, lts 14 and 15, blk 184 2

A A McGovney, treas, to M A Mahany, lts 31 and 32, blk 184 9

A A McGovney, treas, to E McIntyre, lts 31 and 32, blk 148 1

MANITOU PROPERTY.

John Huubert to E S Francisco, lt 4, blk 4, Huubert's re-sub of lt 36, blk A 250

R F Byrne to Chas Cross, lt 5, blk G 1,400

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Henry Recker to the Colorado Midland Railway company, strip of land 100 ft wide through ne qr of sw qr and se qr of nw qr of lt 2, sec 30, tp 12, s r 68 w 300

W E Barbour to the Colorado Midland Railway company, strip of land 100 ft wide through se qr of se qr sec 31, tp 12, s r 68 w 50

Jacob Becker to Colorado Midland Railway company, right of way 100 ft wide through se qr of sec 6, tp 14 s r 67 w 1

C M Seibold to Colorado Midland Railroad company, strip of land 105 feet wide through s hf of sw qr of sec 3, tp 14, s r 67 w 1

Hubbel Talcott to the Colorado Midland Railroad company, strip of land 100 ft wide through nw qr of sw qr and w hf of nw qr sec 5, tp 13, s r 67 w 500

A A McGovney, trustee, to Bernard Gilpin, jr, sw qr of nw qr sec 17, tp 12, s r 66 w 5

Channing Sweet to J L Williams, und hf of w hf of sw qr, ne qr of sw qr and se qr of nw qr sec 31, tp 12, s r 65 w 252

Eliza A Hewlett to the Colorado Midland Railway Co, strip of land 100 ft wide through nw qr of nw qr sec 2?, tp 13, s r 69 w 1,250

Jacob Becker to Charles Adams, 48-1000 of an acre in se qr of sec 6, tp 14, s r 67 w, n of county road to Manitou 100

J K Field to Sarah M Hibbard, w hf of se qr, se qr of sw qr and ne qr of se qr of sec 26, tp 12, s r 69 w 100

Daniel Nevitt to S M Thompson, sw qr of ne qr and s hf of nw qr sec 2, se qr of ne qr sec 3, tp 13, s r 70 w 400

A M Kinsey and J L Kinsey to W F Sailor, sw qr of se qr of sec 14, tp 11, s r 67 w 500

PATENTS.

United States to Leonard Jackson, 160 acres.
United States to Thos. Oakley, 40 acres.

A good story, says the Field and Farm, is told by Mr. George Smith of Colorado Springs, indicative of the style of living and times in which some of us did live in the early days. Says Smith: "Our mutual friend, Ben Crowell, the present banker at the Springs, came to Colorado in '60, and as he had come to grow up with the country, he took off his shoes and settled upon a dry ranch on the Fountain a little below Colorado City. That was before the days of the El Paso club dinners and lunches at The Antlers, and when jack rabbits and corn dodgers were pretty good. Ben was living by himself, and of course doing his own cooking. One day I was traveling that way and it became convenient to stay over night with him. I asked him how he was fixed, and his reply was: 'First rate, except my grub is a little plain. But if you can stand what I do you are welcome.' I replied that what would do him for a time would do me for a single night. 'All right,' said he, 'come in.' Time for supper came and he went to a bag of meal and took a few handsful from it, stirred it in some water and placed it on the table by the side of a bucket of water, and announced in a polite manner, 'supper is ready.' I ate and slept just as soundly that night as I ever did after dining at Delmonico's."

From Tuesday's Daily.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Corporation—A New Reservoir to be Built.

The city fathers met in the council chambers last night and transacted the business of the second meeting of July. Mayor Dow presided. There were present five members, Aldermen Holloway, Bentley and Winder being absent.

The city clerk read an invitation from the city council of Georgetown to the mayor and council of this city inviting them to be present at the annual meeting of the state firemen's tournament, to be held in that city on August 10th, 11th and 12th.

On motion the invitation was received and placed on file.

Chairman Rinebaugh of the water committee presented a statement of the work done by the committee during the recent drought and recommending the commencement of work on a new reservoir immediately.

The report on motion was received and placed on file.

The mayor, as chairman of the committee to confer with the officials of the Midland railroad, reported that the committee had been received and that the officials had seemed pleased that the city council felt interested in the matter, but that after consideration with their chief engineer had decided there was no property that the city could offer which would be suitable for the location of their shops.

The report of the police magistrate for the past month was then read and received.

The following ordinances were then introduced:

An ordinance to amend the ordinance concerning ordinances.

An ordinance concerning animals running at large.

An ordinance concerning intoxicating liquors.

On motion the ordinances were ordered printed.

On motion the council took up the ordinance concerning ordinances, introduced at the last meeting. After considerable amendment the ordinance was adopted.

The following bills were then allowed:

J. B Severy	$ 14 [illegible]
Henry Clay	1 [illegible]
Thomas Sullivan	3 [illegible]
E. Bruso	15 25
Boys, distributing bills	3 00
William Saxton	5 50
Special police	8 00
E. C. Bartlett	47 [illegible]
Street and ditch work	21 50
Irrigation ditch work	7 [illegible]
Bumstead & Corum	3 85
Bumstead & Corum	62 75
Bumstead & Co	19 35
Street and ditch	169 00
S. H. Caldwell	3 80
W. Johnson, money refunded	3 00
N. Culver	3 75
Gazette Publishing company	16 25
Gazette Publishing company	82 95
Extension work	237 75

Mr. Hughes presented an offer from Prof. Arthur Jackson in which the city is to pay the expense of transferring views of this city and vicinity so that they may be used in an illuminated lecture on Colorado Springs which he wishes to deliver in Europe during the coming winter.

A majority of the council seemed to think it would be a very profitable advertisement.

On motion the sum of fifty dollars was voted for this purpose, on condition that an additional fifty be raised by subscription among the citizens.

Alderman Skinner offered a resolution to the effect that the report of the committee on water works be received, and that as soon as the city engineer presented plans and specifications the city clerk be authorized to advertise for bids on the work. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Skinner also introduced a resolution authorizing the city treasurer to call in the remainder of the city water bonds issued in 1878. The clerk was authorized to advertise the same.

The clerk was also authorized to notify the holders of city hall bonds, most of whom were residents of the city, that the bonds were to be called in.

The council then adjourned until next Monday, at which time members of the council expect to hold a conference with the officials of the Midland.

SUNDAY AT MANITOU.

An Active Day at this Popular Resort.

Mr. Samuel Harrington of Boston is among the guests at the Barker.

Hon. M. D. Thatcher, of Pueblo, spent Sunday at the Iron Springs hotel.

Mr. L. A. Halderman and family, of Leavenworth, are at the Manitou house.

All of the Manitou hotels were crowded on Sunday. Denver was well represented.

Mr. L. A. Jackson, of the New York Mail and Express, is a guest at the Manitou house.

The Grand Army men are beginning to come in very thick and the school teachers are numerous.

One hundred Bee Line excursionists will arrive at the Cliff on Friday from Cleveland. This hotel has always been a popular resort for the Bee Line excursionists.

Mr. William Bayard, register of the United States land office at Pueblo, spent Sunday at the Cliff.

Mr. L. A. Allen is registered at the Barker. He is one of the representative cattle men of the west.

Mr. E. M. Kirkpatrick, a prominent commission merchant of Kansas City, is quartered at the Cliff.

Mr. J. Downey, editor and proprietor of the Register at Montrose, Colo., took in the sights at Manitou on Sunday.

There are more fine looking young ladies at Manitou this season than ever before. The hotels are full of them.

Miss Carrie Ruple, who has been at the Manitou house for a few days, returned to her home in Denver yesterday.

Mr. L. L. Reitman, accompanied by his family, is at the Manitou house. Major Bailey caters as the old time Coloradoans.

There was an outdoor concert and an impromptu dance at the Cliff last night and all present seemed to enjoy themselves.

Among the young ladies who spent Sunday at the Cliff can be mentioned Miss Flora A. McLane. She represents the Denver Times.

There is a continued activity in real estate at Manitou and the names of our real estate men appear very frequently on the hotel registers.

Hon. Si Conger of Flat Rock, Ind., is quartered at the Mansion accompanied by his wife. Mr. Conger contributes some very spicy and comprehensive letters to the Indiana papers.

The Manitou Journal as a daily is meeting with considerable success. It has all the advertisements that it can carry and Editor Hinman says that his space for news is limited.

Mr. F. B. Semple, traveling passenger agent of the Burlington, and Mr. G. W. Ballantine, stock solicitor for the same line, were at the Mansion last night. They will visit Colorado Springs to-day.

Miss Maud McFerran has been spending a few days with her sister Mrs. Trimble who is a guest at the Mansion. Miss McFerran is quite a favorite among the Colorado people who visit Manitou.

The most prominent arrival at the Mansion yesterday was General Beaver of Pennsylvania. He is a well known politician and a candidate for governor of the state in the coming campaign.

Judge Eugene Corey, one of the well known politicians of Chicago, and the gentleman who gave Carter Harrison such a close rub for mayor of the city by the lake, is a guest at the Iron Springs hotel.

Mr. C. S. Lee, chief clerk in the passenger department of the Denver & Rio Grande, spent Sunday at the Mansion. He is considerable of a ladies' man, a fine dancer and in every other respect very popular.

Judge L. M. Herd, a representative politician and judge for twelve years of the circuit court at Shelbyville, Indiana, is a guest at the Mansion. The judge will undertake the ascent of Pike's Peak to-day.

Mr. Nichols, of the Cliff, tells us that his house has been crowded for several weeks and that he is doing a better business this year than ever before. On Sunday he had to engage rooms on the outside for his guests.

The following persons went to the Peak yesterday morning: Thomas Line; Miss Swartz, St Louis; Jacob Lang, A. N. Meals, R. P. Houston, Geo. Watson, Pittsburg; T. L. Snyder, Kansas; Edward Stickney, Chelsea, Mass.; Alonzo Meserve, Boston; Miss Mary O'Key, Miss Linda Gano, Leavenworth; F. W. Judd, George Townsend, Philadelphia; A. G. Judd, Dixon, Ill.; David Brown, Nebraska City; James Berryhill, E. C. Finkbine, Des Moines; T. S. Inge, Evansville; W. W. Yates, Edward B. Cox, Xenia, Ohio; L. W. Knott, Tiffin, Ohio; J. L. Burns, Dayton; L. A. Kelly, Hamilton, Ohio; L. D. Ellis, Richmond, Ohio; Ernest Krapp, Detroit; Robert E. Lee, Samuel Q. Hughes, Memphis; M. Fredman, the Mrs. Fredman, St. Louis; six gentlemen and a lady from this city.

Mr. F. A. Edwards and Miss Nellie Darling were married at Manitou on Sunday.

Mrs. A. V. Hunter came down from Leadville yesterday on a visit to her parents.

Bishop Spalding conducted the services at Grace Episcopal church on Sunday morning.

The Phœnix Encampment No. 21 I. O. O. F., have a meeting this evening at 8 o'clock for work in the first degree.

The Cascade cañon hotel is becoming a very popular place. It was visited by a large number of Colorado Springs people on Sunday.

The First M. E. church Sunday school will have an excursion to Elbert on the Denver, Texas & Gulf railway on Thursday, July 29.

A refreshing rain set in about three o'clock yesterday afternoon and kept up for some time. It was of considerable benefit to the ranchmen.

Mr. S. L. Magoon, head clerk of the wholesale dry goods house of James H. Walker & Co., of Chicago, is in the city and will remain several weeks.

Mr. P. Saucier and wife went to Denver Sunday to take possession of the Alvord house. Mr. Thomas McFar and has charge of the Crawford house here.

A. Bollinger, of the firm of S. S. Floyd & Co., leaves to-morrow to look after the interests of the company at other points and will leave this office in the care of L. S. Tucker.

July market day comes on the 29th instant and from present indications it will be well attended. John Simmons & Co. request the ranchmen to bring in what they have to dispose of.

There is a larger number of tourists and strangers visiting Colorado Springs this year than ever before. The hotels are all crowded and have been for several weeks. Just at present there is a large number of school teachers who have been attending the National Teachers' convention at Topeka, Kansas, stopping over here on their way to California. There are also many G. A. R. men here on their way to attend the G. A. R. encampment at San Francisco.

Mr. J. B. Hamilton the artist is teaching a class in crayon portraiture in the Prewitt block, and his students are doing remarkably fine work. Some of their portraits are at least worth $25.

On and after the 25th of the present month, a postoffice order for $5 and under can be obtained for 5 cents, and from $5 to $10 a fee of 8 cents will be charged, but for sums over $10 the old rate will prevail.

A ride up Ute Pass will convince any one that the Colorado Midland Railroad company means business. There are camps of graders here and there and considerable work is being done. It is understood that work will begin between this city and Manitou some time this week and pushed along with all possible haste.

The annual Bee Line excursion party leaves Cleveland to-day and will arrive at Manitou on the 2? inst., where four days will be spent. The party is, as heretofore, in charge of Mr. D. Jay Collver, passenger agent of the Bee Line at Cleveland. He telegraphs Mr. Nichols of the Cliff house that there will be one hundred needing accommodations. Others will leave the party at La Junta and go to Santa Fe and Las Vegas.

The Antlers Arrivals—S. E. Mittgraf, New York; Mrs. E. W. De Watt, Miss G. De Watt, Freeport, Ill.; Mrs. L. E. Walburn, Master Will Malhoon, South Pueblo; V. C. Sweetman and wife, Mrs. John F. Keaton, Miss Ray Sweetman, Philadelphia; Albert North and wife, Chicago; S. A. Barbour, Aspen; De Witt B. Lowe and wife, New York city; A. Jalinser, Colorado; Charles H. Samson, Kansas City; William C. Bradbury, Denver; A. F. Carroll, Chicago; J. J. Murray, Philadelphia; B. F. Jones, Chicago; O. B. Meyers, Denver; W. H. Caffrey, Chicago; A. G. Bell, San Francisco; I. Mackenzie, Denver; David Flesh, New York; R. W. Alexander, Kansas City; D. H. Barnes, Little Rock; M. H. Whitney, New York; J. G. Gallagher, New York; A. E. Bowman, U. S. Army.

Arrivals at The Alamo—L. L. Seavers and wife, Ellsworth, Kans.; Miss A. A. Phillips, Miss M. J. Robinson, Miss M. F. Vandervoort, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles C. Jackson, Chicago; H. L. Clark, Easthampton, Mass.; Geo. R. Calahan, Eureka Springs, Arkansas; Martha Brechbill, Winona, Minn.; Jennie Stauble, La Crosse, Wis.; Miss Carrie Metz, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Cramp, Columbus, Ind.; Geo. S. Powelson, Lowell, Mich.; G. L. Heltner, Burlington, Ia.; I. E. Herbert, Longmont, Colo.; S. N. Stein, Rochester, New York; William H. Hyde, Pueblo; J. O. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; J. I. Barnett, Silver City, N. M.; J. V. Wermuth, Madison, Wis.; W. L. Brooks, Ypsilanti, Mich.; M. L. Dame, Racine, Wis.; L. W. Sharot, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. H. Dunlap, Denver; D. Ryan, Kansas City; J. H. Bennett, Denver; I. W. Anderson, Marietta, O.; E. L. White, W. E. White, Cincinnati, O.; John Tipton, Buena Vista.

The Chillicothe, Mo., Star alludes to the good fortune of Mr. James P. Davis in the following paragraph: "Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. James P. Davis of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Miss Nettie Cameron, of this city. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the groom on the evening of July 17th. Mr. Davis is a stranger to most of the friends of Miss Cameron, and we will say for their benefit that he is a leading business man of Colorado Springs and manager of the celebrated Antlers hotel of that city; a young man of high character and sterling worth, and fully deserving of the prize he has won. Miss Cameron is one of the fairest of Chillicothe's fair daughters, esteemed and beloved by all who know her for her excellent qualities of mind and heart. We heartily congratulate Mr. Davis on his success in winning such a prize, and extend to the happy couple our sincere wishes for their well being, happiness and prosperity. May their life be long and unclouded."

Coates Bros., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, under the date of July 15th, send out the following circular in regard to the wool market: "The situation continues as stated in our former issue; prices still advancing, wools coming forward slowly, and but light stocks being offered for sale. The low and medium grades are very scarce, and are sold as soon as offered at market prices. Medium western state and territory wools are beginning to arrive; they are in active demand and bring good figures. Colorado and New Mexicans are entirely sold up and are wanted at advanced prices. Fine fleece is more enquired for. Unwashed wools of all kinds have been sold as fast as received and offered on the market. Manufacturers have of late bought more freely, but some few of them still insist that the advance in wool is but temporary and not warranted by the prices of manufactured goods, but as all the wool markets of the world have tended in the same direction, the change in values may fairly be considered as permanent, until new developments should alter the situation. It may be, as some think, that the low prices that have hitherto ruled have so discouraged wool raising that the clip has decreased. As is often the case in an advancing market, the rush of buyers to the country has made more excitement there, and prices in some sections have kept ahead of eastern values. This will be duly adjusted, as the great bulk of the wool raised must eventually come east to be consumed, and relative values must prevail between the sections."

Decision Postponed.

LONDON, July 17.—All the ministers except Lord Granville, who is ill, met with Gladstone to-night. The political situation was fully discussed, but it was agreed to postpone final decision on the course to be pursued till early next week when a council will be held.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

GENERAL NEWS.

A Sensational Day in the Trial of the Anarchists.

The Principal Informer Tells the Story of the Conspiracy.

Sir Charles Dilke Exposed to a Lawyer's Merciless Fire.

The Anarchists' Trial.

CHICAGO, July 20.—This morning officers and bailiffs were more than ever careful of the persons who were admitted to Judge Gary's court room. Public interest in the sensational developments in the anarchists' case is demonstrated by the daily increasing crowds who apply for admission. The court room was crowded when Henry Heinmann, a reporter, the first witness, was called. Grinnell asked if he was at a meeting on October 22d last at Twelfth street. He was. A resolution was introduced by August Spies. Fielden was there and the meeting was presided over by A. Loez. The contents of the resolutions submitted by Spies related to the impending eight-hour movement, and all workingmen shouldn't hope for success unless they were prepared to enforce their demands. The resolutions concluded something like this: "Death to the enemies of the human race, our despoilers." It was also set forth in the resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the meeting, that in all like hood the capitalistic classes would oppose the laboring men by means of police and militia, and no lasting reform could be accomplished unless similar force was brought to bear against the class in authority. Witness said May 1 was designated as the time the labor movement was to be introduced. The resolutions were introduced in evidence.

Officer J. A. West, of the Herman street station was next on the stand. He was at McCormick's reaper factory on the afternoon of May 3d, near where a meeting was being held at which August Spies was a prominent speaker. Witness proceeded to give at length the particulars of the riot, which occurred at McCormick's. Defense interposed violent opposition to the testimony and efforts of the prosecution to connect defendants with all the acts of violence that occurred in Chicago.

The state's attorney said he intended to prove a conspiracy. Spies addressed the meeting at McCormick's with a desire of paving the way for the meeting of May 4. This they would prove step by step. It would be shown that after Spies addressed the crowd in most violent language he did not remain on the scene, but at once came down town and wrote the famous "Revenge" circular, denouncing the police and saying six working men had been killed at McCormick's, which was untrue. Spies had no means of knowing what had occurred when he wrote the circular, and his object was simply to inflame the passions of the people and make anarchy rule, the doctrine he had been preaching for years.

The court allowed witness to proceed with his narrative. He said many of the mob were armed with revolvers, and they at once opened fire on the police on the latter's arrival on the scene.

James D. Frazer, who was employed near McCormick's factory and who witnessed the riot, confirmed Officer West's testimony. When Spies was speaking to the crowd he was very violent. At the conclusion of his speech some one cried, pointing toward the factory, "Let's go and kill these damned scabs." The crowd immediately started in that direction, and Spies slid off the platform and started for the street cars. E. T. Baker also corroborated the testimony of the two witnesses.

A. S. Leckie, reporter on the Daily News, gave evidence on the same subject. He said in his address to the crowd Spies spoke of bombs, revolvers, etc. Witness was on the platform from which Spies was speaking, but was ordered to leave, and on refusing to do so was violently assaulted.

Harvester, a member of the Lumber Shovers' union, testified that the object of the meeting near McCormick's was to hear the report of a committee who had waited on the lumber bosses. He was to make that report, but on arriving on the scene he found that violent speeches were being made by outsiders. He jumped on the platform and counseled moderation. He told the men the object of the meeting was to hear the report, but they threatened to throw him off the platform if he did not keep quiet. When the crowd started towards the factory he tried to stop it, and warned them against listening to the poisonous speeches that had been made.

Defense made objection to this testimony, but the objection was promptly overruled by Judge Gary.

Sergeant John Enright and another officer next testified as to the riot at McCormick's, their testimony agreeing with that of their comrades.

Michael Hahn, tailor, was the first witness this afternoon. He said he was at the Haymarket May 4 and was standing at the northwest corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets when the bomb exploded. The missile struck him in the back, rendering him unconscious. Hahn's testimony lay in the implication that the police had been deliberately led into a trap and then by preconcerted methods slaughtered from every side.

Theodore Frick, business manager of the Arbeiter Zeitung was questioned as to well known facts concerning the relation of Spies, Parsons and others to the paper. He identified certain manuscript seized after the 4th of May as being in the chirography of Spies and Schwab. They are the originals of the famous "Revenge" circular and similar effusions.

Defense objected to the testimony showing that the library in the Arbeiter-Zeitung was composed of works similar to Herr Most's "Scenes of Revolutionary Warfare."

Judge Gary over-ruled the objection and said if a man is teaching overthrow of civil order by force and is engaged in conspiracy to further that end that the possession of a book or books illustrating the methods of such destruction or advocating their use is competent evidence against him, the weight of which is to be determined by the jury.

Frick testified that in the manuscript of the call for a meeting of anarchists on the night previous to the bomb throwing the cabalistic word "ruhe" was in Spies' handwriting.

Eugene Seeguer, the next witness, is the man who translated several articles appearing in the Arbeiter-Zeitung just preceding May 4. Seeguer's evidence was confined to a formal statement as to the care with which the translations were made. Articles were then read. They were exceptionally graphic descriptions of the riots at McCormick's, and other labor troubles, woven in with narratives. There were typical editorials from the pens of Spies and Schwab, assailing the police as murderers and advocating the prompt use of dynamite by laboring men.

When the reading was finished the court adjourned for the day.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Upon opening court in the anarchists' trial, William Seliger, who is regarded as the principal witness for the state, was placed on the stand. He testified that he lived in Sedgwick, and Lingg, one of the defendants, had boarded with him. Monday night, before the massacre, witness attended a meeting of the carpenters' union at Zepp's hall. There copies of the "Revenge" circular were distributed. Tuesday, at Lingg's request, the witness worked all the morning with Lingg and three others, loading bombs. They made about forty or fifty of them. Lingg urged them to work diligently, and said that the bombs would be taken away that day. Lingg told him that every workingman should have dynamite and know how to use it. There was going to be an "agitation" and all workingmen ought to learn the use of dynamite. He said the bombs they were making would be good "fodder" for the capitalists and police. The bombs were to be used that night, Lingg said. When the bombs were finished they carried them to Neff's hall, where they were well distributed. From Neff's hall witness and Lingg went over to the Larrabee street police station. "There was to be a disturbance made on the North side. That was arranged previously. Another disturbance was to be made on the West side, and one more on the North side to prevent police massing at one point."

"Tell what conversation you had with Lingg that night when you left Neff's hall."

"He said disturbances ought to be made everywhere on the North side to prevent police from going over to the West side."

"What did Lingg say on going over to the Larrabee street station?"

"He said it would be a beautiful thing to throw a couple of bombs into the police station. Two officers were sitting in front of the station. Lingg said they could not do much and that if the others ran out we could shoot them down. The patrol wagon came up. Lingg said that he was going to throw the bomb. That was the best opportunity. I said that was not a good time; it would be without effect. Then he became wild and excited. He wanted me to give him some fire. I was smoking a cigar and went into a hall and struck a match as if I was going to give it to him. The patrol wagon was coming by. It passed us before he got the match, when he wanted to follow the wagon. He thought there was trouble on the West side and wanted to go where it was. I persuaded him to go. We got to the house a little before 11 o'clock. He asked me if I had seen the notice in the paper that armed men were going to hold a meeting on the West side. I said no. He showed me the Arbeiter-Zeitung. He showed me the word "ruhe," and said that meant there was to be a meeting on the West side; that everything was to be turned upside down, and that there was to be trouble."

Witness gave in detail their movements that night and the inside history of the anarchist society. He was closely cross examined, but his testimony was unshaken.

Not a single dull moment elapsed during the afternoon. The jury, lawyers, judge and spectators were kept fixedly without the slightest relaxation at the same high tension to which they were raised when the day's exciting developments began in the early morning hours. A determined effort was made by the defense to show that the bombs manufactured on the afternoon of the day on which the massacre occurred had no necessary connection with the riot in the Haymarket. The witness was examined and made answers more or less satisfactory to the defense till the court decided that the attempt had proceeded far enough. A line of inquiries was quickly substituted by Foster, the object being to impeach the credibility of Seliger and place him in as odious a light as possible before the jury. He was partly successful, though without affecting his testimony materially. Seliger told how on being liberated by Captain Schaack he and his wife went home together. Solomon one of the attorneys for the defense soon called. Solomon endeavored to induce him not to testify against the defendant and to tell Captain Schaack that his previous statements contained nothing of substantial import.

Mrs. Seliger was then placed on the witness stand and gave her testimony in a thin, treble voice. She was very nervous and at times embarrassed, but displayed none of the cravenness that characterized her husband on the stand. Lingg, she said, came to board with them two weeks before Christmas.

"Did you ever see any bombs in your house?" asked an attorney.

"Shortly before May I saw some as Lingg was about to hide them. There were about half a dozen lying in his bed which he wanted to hide, both long ones and round ones. Gas pipes and shells were there. After Lingg left the house she did not see any more of them. On the night of the riot she heard people say bombs had fallen at the Haymarket. That day there were several men in her house, six or eight, perhaps still more. Among them were Huebner, Huemar, Thiele, Lingg and her husband. They were in the house toward evening, coming and going all day. The men were working on the bombs. She did not pay particular attention but remembered that Huemar was filing. Said Mrs. Seliger: "I was in the kitchen. When supper was ready I went in where the men were. I was so mad that I could throw them all out."

"Are you a socialist, Mrs. Seliger?" interjected the state's attorney.

"No," snapped the witness. "They always scold me. I frequently saw Lingg melting lead right on my stove. Twice Huemann was with him, and once Thiele and my husband. Lingg would say to me, 'Don't act so foolishly, standing there, you might be doing something.'" Witness saw Lingg the day after the bomb was thrown. He was at home in the forenoon.

The hour for adjournment had arrived and the long session ended by the state's attorney handing to the jury for inspection an article which several of them had desired particularly to see. It was a murderous dirk, fashioned from a file, and taken from Fischer the day after the slaughter of police in the Haymarket.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Judge Gary's court room was crowded as usual this morning when M. P. Williamson, formerly reporter for the Daily News, was called to the stand. Williamson testified that he knew Parsons, Spies and Fielden, and on the night the new board of trade building was opened witness was detailed to follow the socialistic procession. It broke up at the office of the Arbeiter-Zeitung and Spies, Fielden and Parsons addressed crowds from the window. Parsons was the first speaker. He called the police bloodhounds and servants of robbing capitalists. He called the crowd to follow him and attack several clothing houses, Marshall Field's store being mentioned, and help themselves to what they called the "necessities of life." Fielden said the same thing. He told them to lead the mob in an attack on the stores.

"What was said about the new board of trade?"

"Both speakers said the building was put up out of money stolen from them; that every one who did business there was a robber and a thief." Witness went up stairs into the office. Parsons was asked by the reporter why the socialists did not march upon the board of trade, and he said the police prevented it.

"Well, but your party have revolvers. What preparation further do you need?" asked Williamson.

"The time hasn't come yet. When the time does come we will meet the police with dynamite and bombs?"

"When did he say the time would come?"

"Some time during the year."

Parsons gave witness a practical illustration of what he meant, and showed him a cap and fulminating cap. There was also a quantity of dynamite. They were kept in a drawer. Parsons called for them and Spies got them. Parsons said explosives were kept on hand in preparation for the war that was pending; that the laboring man was being robbed by the scoundrelly board of trade men and others. The manner of warfare was to hurl bombs from house tops, and in that way they could annihilate any force of police or militia that could be assembled. This conversation took place with Parsons, Fielden standing by.

The first witnesses called this afternoon were Officers Jones, McKeough and Flynn. They testified to the finding of several thousand copies of the "Revenge" circular at the office of the Arbiter-Zeitung. A great many copies of other circulars calling workingmen to arms were found at the same place. Several pounds of dynamite in one package was also discovered. Officer McKeough testified that he was in the Arbiter-Zeitung office about an hour after Spies was arrested. He saw the package produced lying open and exposed to view.

Particularly pointed testimony regarding the finding of dynamite materials in the Arbiter Zeitung office was given by Officer Flynn.

John Ryan, retired officer of the United States navy, was the next witness. He had heard Spies, Parsons, Fielden and Schwab and Neebe speak at Sunday afternoon meetings on the lake front. Parsons declared to the crowd that the police and constituted authorities were the natural enemies of workingmen. He advised each individual present to purchase a rifle. If the money could not be had for a rifle let him buy a pistol. If a pistol was out of the question then let him remember that he could get enough dynamite for 25 cents to blow up a building the size of Pullman's headquarters. "Mrs. Parsons," added the witness, pointing and centering the gaze of the court upon her upturned, half Indian, half negress, yellow face and glimmering eyes, "Mrs. Parsons was one of the most violent of the speakers."

Wilkinson, the Daily News reporter, testified to having a number of conversations with Spies in January. Witness saw Spies with a small round bomb, an exact duplicate of the one exploded in the Haymarket. Spies described it as the czar, and went on to tell of its superior destructive power. Several thousand had been manufactured in Chicago. They were sometimes distributed through the Arbeiter-Zeitung office, but generally only kept there for samples.

The defense made futile attempts to place the witness in a ridiculous light, and the day's proceedings came to an end.

The Dilke-Crawford Case.

LONDON, July 22.—Captain Foster as a witness in the Crawford divorce case to-day admitted that he had been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Crawford. He once quarreled with Sir Charles, called him liar, scoundrel and coward, because he had secretly attempted to sever the relations between Mrs. Crawford and witness. He also attempted to thrash Sir Charles, but desisted at Mrs. Rogerson's entreaty. Mrs. Rogerson was here recalled. She denied the statements just made by Captain Foster. Matthews then addressed the jury in behalf of the petitioner, Crawford, whom the lawyer described as the only one who emerged clean from amidst his plentiful throwing of the dirtiest mud. The lawyer ridiculed Dilke's reason for remaining silent during the previous trial, when there was procured against him strong, damaging evidence of brutal adultery. Matthews did not mince matters. He described things in vernacular, with such power as to intensely excite Dilke, who became livid with rage and twice jumped to his feet and essayed to speak, which the judge prevented him from doing.

Mathews continuing referred with intense scorn to the "Frenchified Sloan street orgies," and said that no man who was not so brutalized as to be lost to all shame would act as Sir Charles had done in them. "Where," asked the lawyer, "is Fanny, who is accused of sharing in the orgies, while this young married woman who was betrayed and degraded into them is being held up to infamy before the whole English-speaking world for ministering to the horrible lusts of Dilke? Fanny had vanished. She dared not appear before the jury." Commenting on the apparent present lack of sensibility manifested by Mrs. Crawford, Matthews said "Doubtless the last spark of shame and self respect in Mrs. Crawford's heart expired after the three visits she made to Dilke's house.

"The allegation of conspiracy has completely failed. I ask the jury to endorse the judge's decree nisi made in the former trial. I ask the jury to release Donald Crawford from the tie which yet binds him to a life of shame and misery. Applause.

Sir Walter Phillimore, on behalf of the queen's proctor, followed Matthews. Sir Walter contended that unless Donald Crawford proved that his wife committed adultery with Sir Charles he was not entitled to a decree of divorce from her in the present case, because the commission of adultery with the co-respondent was the particular and sole ground on which a divorce was asked. Crawford might obtain a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with Captain Foster, as shown in this trial, but he would have to obtain it by bringing another action, in which Foster was co-respondent. Not a single witness had sworn to either seeing Mrs. Crawford go in or leave Sir Charles' house, although it was always crowded with officials and friends. Every gentlemanly feeling had restrained Sir Charles from going on the stand and testifying during the previous trial. There was a dark stain upon his life and he was unwilling to submit himself to the process of examination which would be directed toward making an exposure concerning Mrs. Eustace Smith, Mrs. Crawford's mother. The absence of "Fanny," Sir Walter argued, could be similarly accounted for. She doubtless yet had a dark stain upon her life, and it was enough to keep her out of the witness box. Concerning Mrs. Crawford, Sir Walter said the evidence showed she had been badly reared and that she was a most bold, abandoned woman.

The jury was visibly impressed by Matthews' crushing oration. The court adjourned until to-morrow, when Sir Walter will conclude his address.

Short in His Cash.

BOSTON, July 22.—Directors of the Lowell Bleachery, a large and wealthy concern, have removed Samuel G. Snelling from the office of treasurer, which he has held for 27 years. A committee to investigate accounts was appointed. Its chairman said the deposed treasurer has been guilty of grave irregularities. The amount is not known and it may be anywhere from $200,000 to $500,000.

The Galatea Overdue.

BOSTON, July 22.—The English yacht Galatea has not yet been sighted. She has been out more than 24 days. Ordinarily she should make the passage from Southampton to Marblehead in 21 days. Allowing two days delay on account of fogs and head winds she should have been here Tuesday.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Treasury Officials on the Effect of the Surplus Resolution.

Logan Makes an Interesting Speech on the Payne Matter,

In Which He Replies to Some Personal Attacks.

The Surplus Resolution.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Acting Secretary Fairchild and Treasurer Jordan were before the senate committee on finance this morning to oppose the adoption of the Morrison surplus resolution. In the absence of formal action by the committee no official statements of proceedings can be given out for publication in the press. The following is gathered from various but entirely trustworthy sources as to the substance of the proceedings: Mr. Fairchild said the resolution was an effort on the part of the legislative branch of the government to impose a new restriction upon the executive branch heretofore thought unnecessary and in this view representatives of the administration were hardly at liberty to discuss the merits of the proposition. He spoke on the assumption that the administration was fully committed and in sympathy with the policy of applying the surplus to redemption of the interest debt, retiring such debt as rapidly as a prudent administration and sound policy permitted. This being assumed the treasury department could not see a single argument in favor of the resolution, while it could see numerous and serious objections and ill effects and embarrassments which are likely to arise from such arbitrary legislation. It was, in his opinion, impossible for any human being to look so far into the condition of the future as to tell what amounts and at what intervals bonds should be called and redeemed during the next year. Mr. Fairchild responded to a number of questions by members of the committee as to the effects of the resolution, his statements indicating the belief that the treasury department would be greatly embarrassed and its obligations violated.

Treasurer Jordan submitted a series of tabulated statements and written replies to questions previously propounded by members of the committee, mainly of a statistical and economical nature.

Condition of Crops.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A statement of the crop conditions on the first day of July, compiled by Professor Dodge, statistician of the agricultural department, says the area of corn is steadily increasing with only the slightest impetus from foreign demand and still less from spirit manufacture. The increase in seven years since 1879 has been about 20 per cent, and the present area is about 75,000,000 acres. The increase is rapid in the more recently settled western states for two reasons, first from settlement and home making; second, from the substitution of corn for wheat. Settlers find the demand for wheat fixed and little variable except that the world's supply affects the demand everywhere, while the demand for corn is elastic and may be counted, with prices sufficiently low. Wheat is the sport of speculators while corn has seldom been cornered.

XLIX Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Mr. Van Wyck in presenting another batch of Knights of Labor petitions in favor of and bills and the Oklahoma bill read a letter from Joseph Beaumont, chairman of the legislative committee of Knights of Labor, by whom these petitions have been sent to so many senators, stating in response to Senator Vest's remarks yesterday that these petitions were genuine and were sent to him either directly or by authority of the persons purporting to have signed them, and further that they were expressly authorized and sanctioned by the grand general executive board of the order in the United States.

The senate then at noon proceeded to consideration of reports on the matter of the election of Senator Payne, and was addressed by Mr. Pugh in advocacy of the position taken by himself, Mr. Saulsbury, Mr. Vance and Mr. Eustis, to the effect that there had been no express belief or suspicion on the part of any member of the committee to the effect that Mr. Payne was connected in the remotest degree by action or knowledge with anything wrong or immoral in his election, and that no further investigation of the charges should be made.

Hoar addressed the senate in support of the views of himself and Mr. Frye, recommending an investigation of the charges. Such investigation, he argued, was due to Senator Payne, because it could only make it appear that a suspicion which all senators were so eager to remove did not rest on him personally, and ought not to rest on friends nearest him or on the state that had so honored him. The resolution before the senate was not how a case should be decided, but only whether an inquiry should be instituted. One thing, he supposed, would be conceded by everybody, and that was that the power, wherever it be, which should make this inquiry, must be one that could compel the attendance of unwilling witnesses, and that should have jurisdiction to hear and decide the case after the inquiry was made. As to the source of the charges and that the senate required was that the charge should come from individuals to assure the senate that the charge was not made lightly or without reason.

Logan took the floor to reply to the argument of Hoar, and to sustain the views expressed in the report signed by himself and Messrs. Evarts and Teller. He was as ready now as any senator had ever been to expel a member if he felt justified in so voting, but if, as in this case, the senate was appealed to on garbled statements or garbled extracts or perversions of testimony to do injustice to a man or to his reputation he (Logan) was not the man to do it. There were many considerations in this matter. While he might be appealed to on one side for the benefit of his party associates to do an act which, in his judgment, was not warranted by the law or facts, he was appealed to on the other hand by the knowledge which he had of honored age, of honesty of purpose, and of fair character. I have been threatened and warned, but I would rather be right than have all the offices and compliments that could be bestowed upon me. Applause. There is not an office in the country that would make me do wrong to any man in the senate for political purposes. I am the wrong man to be used for any such purpose. What is there in this case that should cause such excitement and cause such charges to be made against senators? I have never been very much alarmed by attacks made on me. I have quite a number of such attacks made, and care very little for them, but in order to show the intense feeling against certain individuals I propose to read what has been said about republican senators by persons who claim to be of the party. This does not seem to be an investigation of the senator from Ohio as much as an attack upon republican senators. The first thing that was said after this decision was arrived at by the committee was a telegram to various newspapers all over the country that Logan had requested the committee to keep the vote a secret. That went to a certain character of papers in this country. Why was that said about me? There is not a man on the face of God's earth who ever heard me request secrecy in relation to any act of a public character that I ever performed. Members of the committee know that that was a lie, and the chairman of the committee telegraphed through the Associated press that there was no foundation at all for the statement. I would like to know why that statement was made. Why should I be singled out over other senators and have suspicion cast upon me? It was done just as many things have been done since then. It seems to be thought that now is the time to kill off republicans. God knows I am too small a person for them to commence shooting at first. Why should I be killed off? I am not in the way of anybody. I am not a candidate in Ohio for any office, and I do not want to be a candidate for any office. Why is it that they so persistently attack one day Logan, the next day Evarts and the day after killing off these these two men they say, "Now is the time for our hero." It seems, sir, that this part of the play, the last part of the play, is for the purpose of destroying, if possible, republicans in this senate chamber, instead of ousting the senator from Ohio. Well, that is all right. I am ready to be destroyed. I am no help to anybody. It will not hurt anybody to kill me off; not the slightest. I have been killed off half a dozen times, and they may kill me again. It will not hurt me and if it be a pleasure to other. There is a newspaper in the country (I am a friend of newspapers and they are friends of mine from what I read) known as the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. Some friends whisper to me "Logan, you had better let the Commercial-Gazette alone;" but I am going to read from it, and I am going to use it as evidence against myself. The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette is a very influential paper, a very powerful paper. Nobody disputes that. It is owned and edited and has been for a long time by a man named Halstead. He is a gentleman of wealth and influence, and it is easy for him to trample on a creature like me because I have no aspirations in the world beyond what I am, and inasmuch as the state of Illinois does not always ask my friend Halstead what she shall do about her senators, and as I am not desiring to be senator from Ohio, I propose that my friend Halstead shall have all the power and influence and shall exercise it against me in Ohio. I will try to take care of myself at home. Halstead, as I said, is an influential man. In the days of Abraham Lincoln Halstead thought that Lincoln had ought to be chucked against a wall and his brains knocked out, or something like that. That was complimentary to Lincoln. In 1868 Halstead thought Grant was a drunken old loafer, who ought to be kicked out of society. That was complimentary to Grant. After Grant was elected president Halstead thought he was a dirty, corrupt old scoundrel who was not to be trusted by the people of the country. So in '72 Halstead supported Greeley for president against Grant, because Grant was not a man to be trusted. I came to the senate almost accidentally and the first thing I knew when I got here I picked up the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette one day and found five columns of that paper charging my friend from Ohio, who presides so honorably and fairly over this body, with all sorts of things. The article was written from Washington city and published with great head lines to show our friend Senator Sherman was a dishonorable, corrupt man, who ought not to be trusted anywhere on account of some kind of devilment that he had with quartermasters during the war. The next thing that I found in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette was that James G. Blaine was a scoundrel and a thief and a villain who should be executed at the nearest lamp post. I did not believe it about Blaine, I did not believe it about Sherman, I did not believe it about Grant, and I did not believe it about Lincoln. I did not think I was a big enough fellow ever to be attacked by the Commercial-Gazette, and I never dreamed of such a thing, but I soon find it pitching in against some other people. (It is not necessary for me to mention names.) But the other day I picked it up and to my astonishment found my name mentioned in a complimentary way in connection with the names of two other senators who are greater men than myself. Halstead is the man who got up this case by publishing all those Donovan charges, and he says, speaking in a very kind manner of the senator from New York, the senator from Colorado and myself, that all the arts of corrupt schemes and all the blandishments of millions have been brought to bear upon us.

Mr. Logan here quoted from the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette an article against himself and Senator Teller and Evarts, and speaking of Evarts as a representative of coal oil in the senate, and that as to Teller he wasn't worth talking about. "The presidential boom," the article continued, "of two distinguished republican United States senators can now be tenderly laid away to eternal rest." "That," said Mr. Logan, (addressing Mr. Evarts), "means yourself and the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman). Laughter. It cannot allude to anybody else that is spoken of in that article who is an aspirant for an office of that kind. Laughter. Continuing to quote from the article: "Ohio republicans will see that their graves are kept green." Thanks, said Logan, to the Ohio republicans, that is kind and generous of them. Again quoting from the article: "The Standard Oil company does not confine its influence to the democratic party. Three republican senators have been waited upon in behalf of boodle," and read this to show how far men will go to destroy their brethren who act as honorable as they are. Here is another article from the Gazette, stating that Mr. George Fox had been on a visit to West Virginia and that just before he left there Senator Camden, whose intimate relations to the Standard Oil Co. are well known, had telegraphed to prominent democrats that only six more votes were wanted to carry the senate, and that they were prepared to pay $50,000 each for them. Now, said Logan, I say that any man who will publish such an infamous slander and such a villainous lie as that upon honorable members of his own party is unworthy of recognition anywhere. I ask the senator to state whether the dispatch is true or not.

Mr. Camden repeated the statement which he had made in the senate two or three weeks ago, when the dispatch was called to his attention, denouncing it as infamous and false and without the slightest foundation.

Here is another extract: "A large crowd of republicans are talking of hanging Logan, Evarts and Teller in effigy." I do not know whether they did or not. Perhaps they did after reading this article. But if they did, burning us in effigy would not hurt us. There are divers other articles on the presidential question which I do not want to read, as it might possibly have some influence on the aspirations of some gentleman here, for I notice wherever they speak of killing some one off they always put up some other fellow's poll. I will not mention it lest it might have some effect on somebody.

In conclusion, Logan said Halstead could not bully these three members of the committee. He would not say that he had been able to bully any of them, but he knew that these men whom Halstead attempted to bully he could not bully and he need not try it. He (Logan) would sink in his place before he would be driven by Halstead or anybody else to do an act which would be dangerous, unkind and unlawful, in order merely that he might become the pet of somebody for a month or two and then be kicked afterwards. He had been actuated in this matter not by impulse, not by being aggrieved, not by attacks, but by calm and deliberate examination of the testimony in law in the case. He had done his duty and would stand by it, for his action was right and just and proper. Applause on the floor and in the gallery.

Teller, he said, was not on trial. He had no defense to make, neither to the people of Ohio nor any other state. The committee had kept steadily and truthfully in the line of the precedents. There was not a single ruling of the body that would justify the position taken by the minority. The question came not from the state of Ohio, and he wanted to controvert the statement so frequently made by the senator from Massachusetts that Ohio had demanded something at the hands of the senate. Ohio had demanded nothing, either by the member who sat here by the side of him whose seat was attacked or by her legislature, in the proper method by which the demands should come. What had newspaper clamor, what had railings of the press, to do with the question? When it came to the American senate the committee took up the case with earnestness and the desire to do justice, not simply to the sitting member but to Ohio and to the senate and to all the people of the land. The senators were told that because there was a great sentiment in Ohio by the united press of one great party that the committee ought to yield its judgment, and the senate was asked not to vote with that calm deliberation that was requisite to the truth in such a case, but with reference to public sentiment in Ohio, and in railings of the press. In a life of some activity, cast in scenes that sometimes required nerve, he had never yet failed to do his duty as God gave him to see it. A public opinion in Ohio, if it were all one way, went for naught with him when his judgment was fixed. It was the duty of the committee to determine whether there was sufficient ground for an inquiry. It discharged its duty and made its report to the senate. Before the report was signed there went forth a rumor that seven members would report against an inquiry and two for one. The seven men were acting under their oaths, seven men who by the partiality of their states had been elevated to the highest legislative body in the world, yet what was seen, a call for a newspaper convention in the state of Ohio to compel recreant republicans to forswear themselves in the interest of political success. He yielded to no man in devotion to republican principles, but he had rather the party should sink out of sight than believe there were three members of the senate who would thus stultify themselves even to secure political success in Ohio or elsewhere. There was no evidence to inculpate the sitting member, and so the senate was left with a mere question of law, and since established that there must be specific charges and that a change great enough to affect the ultimate result was secured by improper methods. He had assumed for the purposes of this case that if there had been bribery to the extent of changing the result of the election then the sitting member would lose his seat, because the people of the state would not have been lawfully possessed, and this was all there was in the case before the senate.

Teller was proceeding to analyze the testimony in the case, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, holding the floor to conclude his remarks to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Morrison's concurrent resolution, reported from the ways and means committee, providing for adjournment of congress July 28th, passed by a vote of 140 to 56.

The house then went into committee of the whole on senate amendments to the river and harbor bill. The senate bill was read at length, together with an amendment reported by the committee on commerce, which is to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the house bill. After a short debate the house then took a recess until 8 o'clock, evening session to be for debate only on the inter-state commerce bill.

Railroad Wreck

SANTA FE, July 22.—The regular freight train going south on the Santa Fe road last night was wrecked five miles north of San Marcial, and Frank Prester, fireman, and A. F. Owens were instantly killed, while S. C. Haskett, engineer, was badly injured, having one arm broken besides internal injuries which may prove fatal. The wreck was caused by a washout, the result of heavy rains in the mountains yesterday, which came rushing down a canon washing out the road bed and ties, leaving the rails in position so that the engineer did not discover the danger before the engine went down into the rushing water. Haskett was taken to Socorro last night for treatment and the mangled remains of Prester and Owens was recovered from beneath the wreck to-day and also taken to Socorro where the bodies will be embalmed and shipped east.

Gladstone's Cabinet.

LONDON, July 20.—The cabinet at a meeting this afternoon decided to immediately place their resignations in the hands of the queen. The meeting was held at Gladstone's official residence in Downing street. The street was crowded with people.

LONDON, July 20.—After the cabinet meeting Gladstone gave a reception in the council hall to a number of friends, including Baron Wolverton, Lord Granville, Lord Rosebery, Baron Monzon and Arnold Morley. Mr. Gladstone referred in despondent terms to his staying powers, saying he would be unable to fight in the face of an embittered parliament. He would do his best, but he urged his followers to prepare to rely on other leaders.

LONDON, July 21.—Gladstone at 2 o'clock this afternoon, received from the queen her acceptance of the resignation of himself and his ministers. The Marquis of Salisbury left Dieppe to-day for London.

Gladstone as soon as his messenger returned from Osborne with the queen's acceptance of his resignation of the ministry notified his colleagues. He will not proceed to Osborne to personally surrender to the queen the seals of office until her majesty shall have appointed his successor. It is officially announced that the queen will summon Salisbury for the new ministry. Salisbury is due here to-morrow.

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

President—Bernard Gilpin.

Vice President—James O. Phillips.

Secretary and Treasurer—Charles A. Lansing.

Executive Committee—Dr. Wm. Strickler, Frank Gilpin and Chauncey Calloway.

Round up Commissioners—Julius Gammon, J. O. Phillips

Foreman of the Round up—Peter Dennis.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has a really a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Cattle are gathered economically. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The members in pees of the association are only $2 50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

From Wednesday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

The Rush Still Keeps up and More are Coming Daily.

All of the hotels are crowded and the proprietors are consequently happy.

There will be a hop at Saratoga hall this evening. Guests of the different hotels are invited.

Mr. W. Simpson, agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe at Topeka, is a guest at the Barker.

Among the guests at the Barker can be mentioned J. W. Rust, president of the First National bank at Larned, Kas.

Those who paid to obtain copies of the GAZETTE in the morning from the news boy can find them on sale at the postoffice.

The guests of the Barker were treated to a parlor musicale last night. It came in very appropriately for a damp evening.

D. Wishart, general passenger agent of the St Louis & San Francisco railway, known as the "Frisco Line," is at the Iron Springs.

An Englishman who visited Manitou on Monday said, in conversation, that the town was entirely too rustic to be appreciated by tourists.

Families with children think the Iron Springs hotel just the place to stop at. The children have abundance of room in which to play and picnic.

J. C. Rogers and family of Kansas City are sojourning at the Barker for a few days on their way to the Pacific slope to attend the G. A. R. encampment.

New Orleans is represented at the Cliff by Mr. and Mrs. Percy Roberts. They are surprised that the south is not more largely represented at Manitou.

Mr. A. B. Brisbin is very rapidly becoming a popular hotel clerk. The guests at the Iron Springs, especially the ladies, think that he is too cute for anything.

Mr. Sheffield Phelps, son of William Walter Phelps, member of congress from New Jersey, is taking in the sights in and about Manitou. He has apartments at the Manitou house.

Among the more notable guests found at the Cliff can be mentioned Professor James H. Canfield, of the Kansas State university, also secretary of the National Educational association.

Postmaster Green has his hands full these days. He sent out the largest mail from Manitou yesterday that has been forwarded for three years. This is certainly a fair indication of the large patronage that Manitou is having this year.

Col. A. H. Bowman of the United States army, whose regiment is now on the move from Fort Russell, Wyoming, to Arizona, is quartered at the Manitou house.

Jona Hense, of the Pueblo Chieftain, is visiting Manitou and makes his headquarters at the Cliff. He is very fond of iron water with soda on the side and considers both the best mineral waters in the west.

An excursion to the Grand Cañon from Manitou, Colorado Springs and Pueblo is on the tapis for Monday, August 9. It will be under the auspices of the Congregational church and society and will be the only one of the season.

Dr. Doane of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and a very promising candidate in his district for congress at the coming election, is a guest at the Cliff. On Thursday night he will give an interesting lecture for the benefit of St. Andrew's chapel.

Grand Army men on their way to San Francisco are becoming thicker and thicker at Manitou every day. They consider it about as much of a treat to visit this popular resort and its surroundings as they do to visit the Golden Gate and attend the encampment.

It has been remarked that there are more handsome young ladies at Manitou this year than ever before. A GAZETTE representative, who is a careful observer and a great admirer of beauty, feels at liberty to say that remarks of that kind are very timely.

Conductor Riley who has charge of the Manitou accommodation this season is just the man for the run. He is very accommodating and can answer all questions that are put to him in regard to Colorado, from the fact that he is one of the very oldest ticket punchers on the Rio Grande.

A party of forty members of the Ladies' Relief corps of the G. A. R. arrived at the Mansion on the accommodation from Denver last night. They are on their way to San Francisco to attend the encampment, and the party when it originally started out from Ohio numbered 109 persons. The others are expected to arrive at Manitou on Friday. Mr. A. G. Shearman, the Cleveland agent of the Burlington route, is in charge.

The following persons went to the Peak yesterday morning: Thomas Hine; Kate Bannister, Miss Kaltenhorn, Cincinnati; Mr. Avery, Mr. Kennedy, W. H. Catlin, Connecticut; Miss Morford, Winfield, Kas.; Miss Calhoun, Maysville, Ky.; E. M. Ford, Shelbyville, Ky.; H. H. Fuller, Mount Vernon, Ia.; J. B. Morris, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Miss Nancy Conn, St. Louis; Miss Clerk, Fort Laramie; W. S. Finney, Denver; Sallie Baker, Philadelphia; E. Emery, Denver; F. H. Blanchard, New York; Miss Blid, Williamsport, Pa.; Miss Sherwin, Philadelphia; C. F. Babiitge, Master Babitge, Winfield, Kas.

Superintendent Grover, of the Denver, Texas & Gulf railroad, was in the city yesterday.

P. C. Helm and wife went to Denver yesterday on the Denver, Texas & Gulf railroad.

Rev. G. N. Eldridge and wife came home from Greeley yesterday on the Manitou accommodation.

Wm. Ross was brought before Justice Shideler Monday on a charge of assault and battery and was fined $5 and costs.

William Johnson went to Denver yesterday, where he has accepted a responsible position in Geizer's harness establishment.

D. D. Streeter and J. A. McMurtrie came down from Denver on the Manitou accommodation. They registered at the Antlers.

W. B. Faunce and family left for Estes Park yesterday where they expect to remain all summer and return to Colorado Springs in the fall.

Captain W. B. Tuttle in charge of the stationery department of the Denver & Rio Grande paid Colorado Springs a short business visit last night.

Messrs. L. S. Rogers, Roy Morton and Bert Storer started yesterday on a two or three weeks' camping trip in the mountains. They were well fitted out and will no doubt have a jolly good time.

Mr. W. G. Simmons, a former business partner of Mr. C. W. Haynes in Hartford, Ct., is visiting him at his ranch in the southern part of the county. It is his first trip to Colorado.

Mr. Peter McCourt is now in New York city arranging for attractions for the Colorado circuit for the coming season. Mr. Nye has not been informed as to when he will open the season and with what attraction. He seems to feel confident that he will have John T. Raymond, Modjeska, the Evangeline company and a number of other equally good attractions.

On Monday the eastern part of El Paso county had a very heavy and much-needed rain, and yesterday the western part had its turn. The amount of benefit to the ranchmen can hardly be estimated. Here in the city the superintendent of irrigation has been kept busy day and night in order to see that the supply was equally distributed. He will now have a few days' rest.

Samuel Marshall, colored, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of $15 belonging to the A. M. E church. Marshall, who was formerly one of the trustees of the church, left the city some months ago and went to the western part of the state. Yesterday he returned to the city and was immediately taken into custody and locked up in the county jail. His trial has been set for to-morrow at 2 p. m. before Justice Shideler.

Articles of incorporation of the Colorado Springs and Manitou Street Railway company with a capital stock of $ 00,000 have been filed in the county clerk's office and with the secretary of state. The incorporators are W. S. Jackson, J. J. Hagerman, Louis R. Ehrich, J. Addison Hayes jr., J. E. McIntyre, A. D. Davis and Irving Howbert. The company proposes to build and operate street car lines in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou, and to build and operate a street car line between Colorado Springs and Manitou. The gentlemen who are interested in the project mean business. They are all capitalists and well known citizens.

The following notice has been sent out from the headquarters of the republican state central committee at Denver. A meeting of the republican state central committee is hereby called to meet in the city of Denver, Tuesday, August 10th, 1886, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of naming the time and place for holding a state convention, apportionment of delegates from each county, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. It is earnestly requested that there be a full attendance of the committee. All other persons interested in the success of the republican party are also invited to be present. By order of W. C. Lothrop, chairman, and George T. Clark, secretary.

From the Denver Tribune-Republican of yesterday we clip the following concerning one of our Colorado Springs bicyclists: Mort Parsons, clerk in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, and a wideawake amateur bicyclist, rolled into the city on his machine yesterday afternoon. He was provided with blankets and a small camping outfit, and looked like a continental tourist. He left the Springs Sunday, made the run to Palmer Lake, and stopped there over night. From the Lake he made the run to this city by 2 o'clock. The distance to Colorado Springs is seventy-six miles. He found the road so sandy between Palmer Lake and Littleton that he was compelled to walk about six miles. The balance of the distance he found good roads.

The ninth annual tournament of the State Firemen's association is to take place at Georgetown August 10, 11 and 12. The executive committee of five taken from the Georgetown department is making extensive arrangements for the tournament, and they propose to make it a success. They have also made arrangements for special rates over the railroads and at the hotels, and they expect to have a large number of visitors in Georgetown. The races are for the various championship belts of the State association and purses and special prizes to the amount of $750, offered by the citizens of Georgetown. Aside from the regular firemen's races there will be hurdle races, foot races, wheelbarrow races, potato races, sack races and other novelties. Mr. Frank P. Stewart, of Georgetown, the secretary, is furnishing copies of rules and regulations for the tournament and other information in regard to the tournament.

Following are some of the recent guests at the Seven Lakes: William Lennox and wife, George T. Thorne, Professor F. H. Loud; Professor Harrington, Michigan university; Lewis B. Lowe, Peoria, Ill.; Professor George N. Marden; Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Cornwall on the Hudson; L. T. Moore and wife, Kansas City; H. N. Elmer, St. Paul; W. R. Belknap, Louisville, Ky.; E. W. Eckert, Massillon, Ohio; L. T. Morse, Youngstown, Ohio; William F. Slocum and wife, Baltimore; Miss Eva L. Johnson, Larry Johnson, Colorado Springs; Miss Ida Depew, Newark, N. J.; J. V. Logue and family, Miss Effie Gilstrap, Arkansas City; E. R. Sampson and family, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Lizzie P. Martin; Miss L. S. Beaver, Boston; Mrs. B. F. D. Adams, Miss S. J. Warren, Colorado Springs.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mrs. N. W. Bacon returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit to friends in Leadville.

Mr. W. B. Carpenter, a prominent attorney of Denver, was in the city yesterday on legal business.

The apportionment for El Paso county of school money from the state amounts this year to $390. 2.

Within the past week the Colorado Midland has paid the Colorado Springs company $7000 for real estate purchased for depot and yard grounds.

D. D. Streeter and J. A. McMurtrie, who have the contract for grading the Midland from Colorado Springs westward, were in the city yesterday.

Curtis & Nutting, proprietors of the Seven Lakes hotel, have had several handsome views taken of their hotel and surroundings and will distribute them at the hotels here and at Manitou.

Judge Martin Conroy, who was in the city yesterday, tells us that during the thunder storm on the Divide on Monday a stroke of lightning killed four horses in one bunch.

Superintendent Byington, of our public schools, accompanied by his wife is rusticating at Santa Fe, and Miss Wadleigh, one of the teachers, is at Las Vegas. They will all go to California later.

We see by reading over the proceedings of the M. E. conference that a committee consisting of G. N. Eldridge, J. F. Harris and G. De La Matyr was appointed to prepare for publication a memoir of Mrs. B. A. P. Eaton of this city.

Mr. O. R. Johnson, of the Indianapolis News, who is on his way to the G. A. R. encampment at San Francisco, stopped off here yesterday for a short visit with his uncle, Mr. T. E. Johnson.

At the annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal conference, which closed its labors at Greeley on Tuesday, Rev. A. C. Peck was assigned to the pulpit of the First M. E. church in this city. Rev. G. N. Eldridge will go to the California Street Methodist church of Denver. An effort was made to have him returned here, but without success.

A special to the Denver Tribune-Republican states that Mr. S. P. Rounds, government printer at Washington, has purchased the Omaha Daily Republican and job establishment, the price paid being $100,000. He will take possession October 1st, and Mr. O. H. Rothacker, formerly of the Denver Tribune, now publisher of the Washington Hatchet, is to be editor-in-chief.

George A. Nona, who is charged with stealing a number of horses around in this section of the state, including one from Mr. McElroy, of Husted, has been arrested by General Cook, of the Rocky Mountain Detective association, and is now in the county jail of Douglass county. Nona has acknowledged his guilt and after having answered to indictment in Douglass county ought to be turned over to El Paso.

The county commissioners have concluded their work as a board of equalization. To the credit of Assessor Perkins it can be said that his schedules were as near correct as it was possible to make them. Only one complaint was filed and that was from a tax payer whose assessment was raised by the board. The commissioners were yesterday giving their attention to road matters.

The real estate boom that has been predicted for some time is now fairly upon us. A gentleman whose judgment we can rely upon made an estimate yesterday that at least $250,000 worth of property had changed hands within the past month or six weeks. The demand for good property was greater and the valuation higher than in the real estate boom of 1880 and 1881. No actual figures can be obtained from the fact that in most of the deeds filed the considerations named have been purely nominal. Among those who can be mentioned as the heaviest purchasers of real estate are L. R. Ehrich, J. A. Hayes jr., and Edmunson Gwynne. Within the last two weeks they have purchased $25,000 worth of property alone from the Colorado Springs company, to say nothing of the other large purchases made in this city and Manitou. These capitalists evidently seem to have unlimited confidence in the future of the twin cities and they propose making improvements that will be of material benefit to both. This syndicate has purchased all available land in the northern part of the city,

MANITOU MENTION.

The Biggest Rush for Years—Notes and Personals.

Over 4000 people have visited the Manitou Grand Caverns already this season.

Mr. W. R. Robinson, of the Chicago and Northwestern, accompanied by his mother and sister is at the Cliff.

Denver is represented among the arrivals at the Cliff yesterday by Mrs. Prentice and her two daughters, the Misses Ida and May.

The children's hop will take place at Saratoga hall this afternoon, to which the little ones from the different hotels are invited.

About eighty persons visited the Grand Caverns yesterday. Many of them were G. A. R. men and members of the Ladies Relief corps.

Manitou needs a few gas or electric lamps. Many of the visitors hardly undertake to go out of doors after dark for fear that they will break their necks.

Alderman Shaw of Emporia, Kansas, and one of the substantial business men of the town, is registered at the Barker. He contemplates remaining some time.

The hotel proprietors say that they never saw so many transient guests at Manitou before. Very few of the old familiar faces are noticed on the hotel piazzas these evenings.

Jona Hensen, after having taken in the sights at Manitou, left for Denver last evening. One of his interesting letters may be looked for in the Chieftain in a day or so.

Miss Wishart, a guest of the Iron Springs hotel, who can climb the steps at 200, will undertake the ascent of Pike's Peak this morning. We hope she will enjoy the trip but we pity the horse she rides.

Professor Arbuckle, of Pittsburg, an attache of the Dispatch of that city, and the inventor of the process of preserving the aroma of coffee, is at the Barker. Professor Arbuckle has charge of the Penney van a delegation of the Sons of Veterans, who are on their way to San Francisco to attend the reunion of the G. A. R., and he and his friends will remain in Manitou for several days.

It is estimated that there are in the neighborhood of 300 school marms now being entertained at Manitou and Colorado Springs. Some of them will remain during the greater part of the summer.

Mrs. Mary Lewell Telford, department president of the Ladies Relief corps of Colorado, came down from Denver yesterday afternoon to visit the eastern members of the organization now sojourning at Manitou on their way to California to attend the G. A. R. encampment. She will join them at Salt Lake City.

A representative of the GAZETTE had a very pleasant conversation last night with Mrs. Sarah L. Battles, president of the department of the Ladies' Relief Corps of Ohio. Mrs. Battles was found to be a very interesting conversationalist and is evidently one who has a heart in her good work. She is accompanied by Senior Vice Mrs. Mary E. Bancroft, Secretary Miss Virginia Bartlett, Treasurer Miss Mary C. Morrison, all of the department of Ohio. All of the ladies named seemed to be very favorably impressed with their visit to Colorado, and only regret that their time here was so limited. Yesterday the time was spent in visiting the Garden of the Gods and the Manitou Grand Caverns. To day most of the party will go to Pike's Peak. Mrs. Battles will not, however, undertake the journey. Friday they will leave for Salt Lake City, where Sunday will be spent.

BUSINESS LOCALS

☞Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. tf

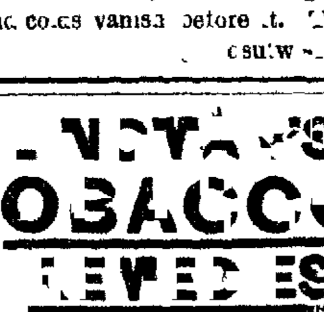
D. Ashby has an expert watch repairer and engraver. He always has on hand a large assortment of native jewelry, fine watches, etc f16tf

D Ashby still has a lot of glassware, furniture, etc., to close out at big bargains at No 120 East Huerfano. f 16tf

You can't work to much purpose unless you are well, but you can build up your health and strength with Parker's Tonic, and work will then become easy. It sets the lungs, liver and kidneys in working order Coughs and colds vanish before it. Take it in time. dsutw-9-1y

C. NEVTA'S

TOBACCO REMEDIES



The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them.

Has made some of the Most Wonderful Cures on record.

THE ... TOBACCO ...

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

... TOBACCO SALVE

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

... TOBACCO PLASTER

Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger applications of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the

... TOBACCO ...

... U. S. A.

...

STATE AGENTS.

LADIES' SHOES.

E. P. REED & CO.'S ROCHESTER SHOES.

As Good as Any Made.

Fine Cur Kid, But Pump sole, $4.50. Fine Cur Kid, But Acme, $... Fine Peb Goat, But Acme, $3 00

E. P. Dodge & Co's Shoes and Slippers.

Good Cur Kid But . . . $2 50 Good Peb Goat But . . . $2 00

☞ All Solid and all Warranted. The remainder of the BUCKINGHAM STOCK to be sold very low

dwf-11-6m

E. E. GAY.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Manitou express arrives at 7 05 p m, leaves at 7 10 p. m

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 10.45 a. m, departs 10 48 a. m

3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.32 p. m, departs 11.35 p. m.

5. Kansas City and Pueblo Express, arrives 4 52 p. m., departs 4 55 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No 4. Denver accommodation arrives at 8 40 a m., departs at 8.45.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.50 a. m., departs 3 57 a. m.

6. Kansas City and Pueblo express, arrives 10 07 a. m., departs 10 10 a. m.

8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Gunnison and El Moro, arrives 6.00 p. m., departs 6.05 p m

Trains No. 1 and No. 4 run daily with the exception of Sundays.

SUNDAY TRAINS ONLY.

No. . Going south, arrives at 11 10 a. m, leaves at 11.15 a. m.

No 10. Going north, arrives at 5 20 p m, leaves at 5.23 p m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 7—Leaves 10.55 a. m	No 4—Arrives 8 40 a. m
No. 11— " 2.30 p. m	No. 6— " 10.00 a. m
No. 5— " 5.00 p. m.	No. 14— " 2 05 p. m
No 13— " 6 10 p. m.	No. 12— " 4 45 p. m
No 1— " 7.10 p. m.	No. 8— " 5.55 p. m

Sunday excursion train No 9, going west, leaves at 11 15 a m., and No. 10 from Manitou arrives at 5 20 p m.

Trains No. 1 and 4 run daily except Sunday.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver, Texas & Gulf Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...11.30 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3.35 p. m.
" Denver.. 3.35 p. m.	From Denver, 11.30 a. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days... 8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

M TAGGART, Manager.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G	10.30 a. m.	
"		4.30 p. m
"		8.00 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	11.15 a. m.	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	9.50 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8 00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m	
" "	11.00 a. m	
" "		5.00 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m	
" "	10.20 a. m	
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O		3.40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City	10 20 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Manitou....	10.20 a. m.	10.20 a. m
"	6.10 p. m.	5.40 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday a 2.00 p m Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday 2.00 p. m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room,

COR. WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE
Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a. m to 10 p m Free to everybody

FREE SHOW.

...

☞ Just received the most complete line of Harness, Saddles and Saddlery Hardware ever on sale in this city Comprising every article kept in a first-class Harness and Saddlery establishment, and at prices that defy competition. I also make to order and at short notice Saddles that cannot be equalled in the state for style, quality and price, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance Come and see the new style of Stock Saddles, being made with Jockey-seat, roll and Kantle, shaped from one piece of Solid Leather, having no seams to rip or tear This style manufactured only by myself.

E. HELMER,

2?, Pike's Peak Avenue.

dwg-18-1m

Information Wanted.

Information wanted of present postoffice address of Jerry J. Cronan (or Cronin) and Michael Cronan (or Cronin). If dead, of their wives or heirs. These persons, formerly of Lane county, Kansas, were in Colorado Springs in 1880-81. A liberal reward paid for their address. Address communications to

P. C. HUGHES,
Attorney,

Larned, Kansas, Box 2 5. dwg 24-1m

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of James M. Givens, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of James M. Givens, late of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the August term, on the last Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 12th day of July, A. D., 1886.

MARY L. GIVENS,
Administratrix.

wg-...

The Buckeye Light ...

...

FOLDS AND PASSES THROUGH

...

The Little Acorn ... Mower.

... New ... Light Mower

—ALSO—

... and ... Rake Attachments.

—FOR THE SAME—

The New England Tiger

—AND—

... Hay Rakes.

... at

Dixon & Webster's,

118 East Pike's Peak Avenue 118.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations — a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

we-..

UTE PASS HOUSE

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Five miles above Manitou Dealer in Wines, Liquors Cigars, etc Keg and Bottle Beer Lunches and Canned Goods Hay, Stabling and Grain. Meals and Refreshments. Give us a call and be satisfied. wg 1 6m

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
July 21, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proofs will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colo., on September 13th, 1886, viz George Beckwith, D S., No 9,71 , for the se qr nw qr, n hf nw qr sec 4, and ne qr ne qr s c 5, tp 15 s, r 60 w He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz P. W Boyce, of Fountain postoffice, El Paso county, Colo F W Baxter, Geo C Robenstine and E Redmon of Colorado Springs postoffice, Colo

Also Cassie Watkins, D S No 1,462, for the se qr sec 14, tp 16 s, r 65 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz. P. W Boyce, of Fountain postoffice, El Paso county, Colo F W. Baxter, George C Robenstine and E. Redmon of Colorado Springs postoffice, Colo

wg-24 6 WM BAYARD, Register

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
July 17th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proofs will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on September 9th, 1886, viz Todora Garnas, D S No 10,041, for the w hf nw qr and se qr nw qr, sec 1 and sw qr sw qr sec 36, tp 1 s, r 65 w He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz Francisco Duran, Lorenzo Vigil, Pedro A Gallegos and Benito Montragon all of Eastonville postoffice, El Paso county, Colo.

Francisco Duran, D S No 10 043, for the e hf sw qr and w hf se qr sec 9, tp 14 s, r 65 w He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz Todora Garnas, Lorenzo Vigil, Pedro A. Gallegos and Benito Montragon, all of Eastonville postoffice, El Paso county, Colo

wg 24 6 WM BAYARD, Register

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, the Colorado College Land company, a corporation duly created under the laws of the state of Colorado, by their certain deed of trust dated on the 9th day of January, A D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in book 61, on page 15 of the records thereof, on the 10th of January, A D , 1883, to secure the payment of their promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of J W Jackson, jr , with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of one per cent per month, did convey to C H. Mills, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee all the hereinafter described premises by which deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof or the interest thereon it may be lawful for the said C. H Mills to advertise and sell the said premises as herein provided; and, whereas default has been made in the payment of said note and a portion of the interest thereon, according to its tenor and effect, and the same being now due and unpaid, therefore, I, C H Mills, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, do hereby give public notice that I shall on Thursday, August 1?, 1886, at the hour of 3 o'clock p m at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said deed described, to-wit The east half of block M in the D. Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado aforesaid, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said Colorado College Land company, its legal representatives or assigns therein

C. H MILLS.

Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, July 17, 1886 wg-17 5

SUBSCRIBE

—FOR THE—

Weekly Gazette!

NEW GOODS.

I have received from Rochester a line of

Ladies' Shoes,

Which should command attention of every lady desiring a Fine Shoe at a

REASONABLE PRICE.

For Beauty of Finish, Elegance of Fit, and Durability they cannot be surpassed. Our CHILDREN'S SHOES are what is needed,—Strong, Neat and Well-Fitting. Our MEN'S SHOES speak for themselves. Come and see, at

F. E. GAY'S,

Buckingham's Old Stand.

Colorado Springs. cw' 11 6m

E. S. Barnes & Co.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGONS & IMPLEMENTS

CLAYTON Front and Rear Cut Mowers.

CLAYTON Self Rakes and Droppers to be sold at Low Prices.

OSBORNE Steel Frame Harvesters and Binders.

POWELL & DOUGLASS

TUBULAR FIRE BOILERS

Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.

E. S. Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

we16-tf

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use.

And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

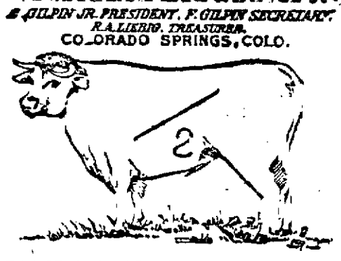
PARKER'S CORNS

The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives instant relief. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindreds of cases, where everything else fails. Sold by Druggists, or by Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

dsutw.-19-1y

THE MARYLAND LAND & CATTLE CO.

E. GILPIN JR. PRESIDENT. F. GILPIN SECRETARY.
R. A. LIEBIG, TREASURER.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



RANGE EL PASO COUNTY COLORADO
OWN ALL OVER STEER ALL YOUNG
STOCK BRANDED AS ABOVE CUT.

1,600 ACRES

IN PLATTE CO., NEBRASKA

On the main line of the Burlington and Missouri railroad.

640 ACRES in tame grass.
Improvements all made
Outside and cross fences of eight wires or equivalent.
About 1000 feet of 30 foot sheds.
Seven wells, mills and tanks.
100,000 bushels of good corn in crib. Best corn county in the state.
Satisfactory reasons given for selling
Address the Holdrege Live Stock Company, Holdrege, Nebraska. Lock Box 95. wf 5 6

GOOD BOOK

FOR STRANGERS AND INVALIDS:

JORDAN'S GUIDE TO THE MAINS,

Price 25c. For sale by

Consolidated Stationery Co

STEWART & HITCHINS,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

RED CEDAR SHINGLES,

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot, Colorado Springs. wd2tf

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PILES! PILES! PILES!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using this wonderful Kirk's German Pile Ointment. Absorbs tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted by our agents.

Sold by Druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c and $1 per box.

DR. C. H. BENTON, Prop., Cleveland, O.

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Colorado Springs.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, the Colorado College and company, a corporation duly created under the laws of the state of Colorado, by their certain deed of trust dated the ninth day of January, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in book 6, on page 135, of the records thereof, on the tenth of January, A. D. 1883, to secure the payment of their promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust, and payable to the order of A. W. Jackson, jr., with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of one per cent per month, did convey to C. H. Mills, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, all the hereinafter described premises, by which deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, it may be lawful for the said C. H. Mills to advertise and sell the said premises as herein provided. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and a portion of the interest thereon, according to its tenor and effect, and the same being now due and unpaid, now, therefore, I, C. H. Mills, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Thursday, July 15, 1886, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said deed described, to wit: The east half of block K, in the D. Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado aforesaid, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said Colorado College and company, its legal representatives or assigns, therein.

C. H. MILLS, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, June 12, 1886. wf 12 5

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In the County Court within and for the County of El Paso.

John Tranchitello, Plaintiff, vs. Francesco Biancullo, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado send Greeting:

To the above named defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is now filed in the office of the clerk of the county court, within and for the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, on the second Monday after service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, but within this judicial district, then on the third Monday thereafter; or if served out of this judicial district, but within the state of Colorado, then on the fifth Monday thereafter, and if served by publication of summons, then on or before the third Monday after such publication. If you fail to answer the complaint will a that time judgment will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

And you are hereby notified to serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned, at his office in the city of Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, in which city there is a post office, on or before the time you are required to answer as above mentioned.

This action is brought to recover the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars due from defendant to the plaintiff upon a promissory note and for labor and services rendered by the plaintiff to defendant and for money expended by plaintiff in payment of defendant's taxes.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 17th day of June, 1886.

Thomas A. McMorris, plaintiff's attorney. Office in Opera House Block. wf 19 4*

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 26th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on July 15th, 1886, viz: William Kelley, D. S. No. 10,936 for the southwest quarter of section 3, township 12 south of range 64 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Isaac Vandenbergh, W. M. Walker, John Ogleson and Jacob Brazelton, all of Eastonville P. O., Colo. And you Theodore S. Harper, party to D. S. No 10,397, are hereby specially notified to show cause on or before July 15th, 1886, why said William Kelley should not be allowed to make proof and payment for said land.

Also the following named party who will make proof before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colo., on July 14th, 1886, viz: Fannie S. Lair D. S. No. 10,458, for the east half northwest quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter and northwest quarter southeast quarter of section 4, township 13 south of range 64 west. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. E. Hart, Mary E. Reynolds, Mrs. Anna Hart and Wm. W. Chandler, all of Granger P. O. Colo.

WM. BAYARD, Register.

Wf 5 6

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., June 26th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proofs will be made before U. S. land office at Pueblo, Colo., on August 13th, 1886, viz: George Watt, Jr., D. S. No 10 92, for the s ½ ne qr sec 11, and w ½ nw qr sec 12, tp 12 s, r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Ogleson, of Eastonville postoffice, Wm. M. Little, of Elbert postoffice, Charles Osgood, of Eastonville postoffice, John Lock, of Eastonville postoffice.

Also John Ogleson, D. S. No. 10,930, for the n ½ sw qr and e ½ nw qr sec 12 s, r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Osgood, of Eastonville postoffice, William M. Little, of Elbert postoffice, George Watt, Jr., of Eastonville postoffice, John Lock, of Eastonville postoffice

WF-3-64 WM. BAYARD, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, June 22d, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on August 2d, 1886, viz: Samuel S Higginson, D. S. No. 9184 for the sw qr of section 30, township 15 south of range 61 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel Mahar, William Strachan, Alexander Strachan and James W. Cockensmith, all of Sulphur postoffice, Colorado.

Also the following-named party who will make proof before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on August 3d, 1886, viz: Eliza M. Hewlett, H. E. No. 2082 for the nw qr nw qr of section 26, ne qr ne qr of section 27 and e ½ se qr of section 22, township 13 south of range 63 west. That she intends to transmute the same to cash entry. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Enos French and L. A. Schamp, of Manitou postoffice, Colorado; James Huston, of Colorado City post office, Colorado, and Samuel Lamkin, of Colorado Springs post office, Colorado.

wf 26-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp; should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls out in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years, we have fully substantiated the following facts:

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

We grow hair on 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and scaling of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicles apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla; in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately.

Price, Single strength $1.00; Double strength $2.00, Triple strength, $3.00. If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Colorado Springs.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, May 26th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on July 8th, 1886, viz: Joseph H. Corbaugh, D. S. 10,851, for the southwest quarter of section 8, township 14 south, range 64 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Jennings, Mary A Jennings, Noah W. Weaver and A. P. Barnabe, all of Franceville P. O., Colo.

WM. BAYARD, Register.

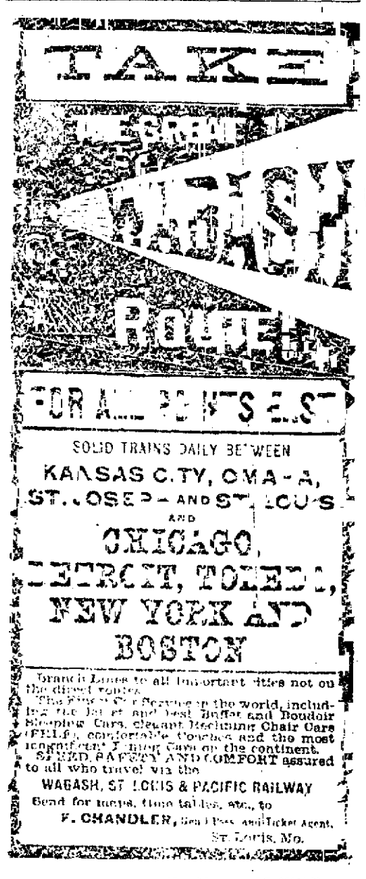
we29-6

MIDLAND SALOON,

Colorado City, Colo.

JOHN P. ROSENBAUM, Prop'r.

wf-19-1f



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Send for maps, time tables, etc., to

F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

C. E. LAWSON

Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.

How many bald heads you see. Worry, worry, disease, dissipation. These cause. Parker's Hair Balsam stops falling hair and restores gloss and youthful color. Unexceptionally clean, elegant, a perfect dressing, not greasy. Prevents dandruff. 1-9-1y

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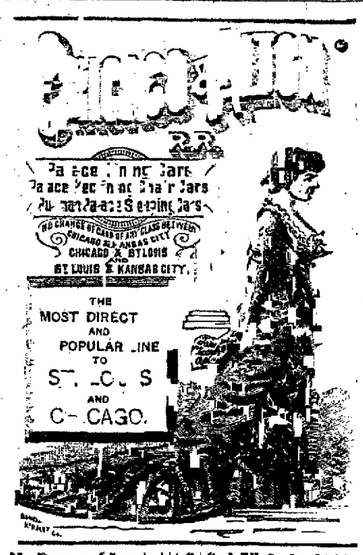

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D. BOWES, General Western Passenger Agent, Northwest Corner Ninth and Delaware Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

J. C. McMULLIN, Vice-President, Chicago, Ill. JAMES CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

C. H. CHAPPELL, General Manager, Chicago, Ill. GEO. J. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Piano, Organ, Voice, Theory, all Orchestral and Band Instruments, Modern Languages, Elocution. SPECIAL GOLD MEDALS for progress in Piano, Organ and Voice. VALUABLE FREE CLASSES. Strongest corps of Teachers in the West. $5 to $15 for 24 lessons. Pupils received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 9. Send for Calendar.

CHARLES H. MORSE, Director.

wg-3 3m

"VICTOR"

BICYCLES

HENRY WILSON, Agent,

Send for catalogue to P. O. Box 654. A large assortment of Second-Hand Wheels, cheap. 6-22-1m*

Board of Equalization.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of El Paso County, Colorado, will sit as a Board of Equalization for the correction and completion of the assessment roll of said county, on Monday, July 5, 1886, and continue in session as such Board of Equalization, for the purpose of supplying omissions in said assessment roll and equalizing the same, not less than three nor more than ten consecutive days. That on Monday, July 19, 1886, the said Board of Equalization will hold their second meeting, continuing not less than two nor more than ten consecutive days, for the purpose of hearing complaints from those aggrieved by the changes made in their assessments at the first meeting of said board or otherwise, and to adjust said assessment.

E. J. EATON, County Clerk.

Colorado Springs, June 23, 1886. w-1-df-26-td

Sealed Bids.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the treasurer of School District No. 11, El Paso county, Colorado, up to noon, July 10th, 1886, for the purchase of $40,000 six per cent school bonds of the above district to be issued in installments of $10,000 each, on the 15th of July and 1st of each month thereafter until issue is exhausted, or oftener at the option of the district. Interest to be calculated from date of issue. The district reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A. A. McGOVNEY, Treasurer School District No. 11.

Colorado Springs, June 23, 1886. f 24t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3,000 sheep, including 600 lambs; I will sell for $1.25 per head for sheep and $1.00 per head for lambs. These sheep are all young. Come and see us; we mean business. E. B. Hosman, Wigwam, El Paso county, Colo. wf 12.6*

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO AND STATE OF COLORADO,
COLORADO SPRINGS, June 25th, 1886.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will, according to law, offer at public sale, at the office of the treasurer of the County of El Paso, State of Colorado,

On the 26th day of July, 1886,

And succeeding days, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, so much of the following described real estate, situate in said county, on which the taxes for the years of 1885 and 1885 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes, interest and penalties, to-wit:

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

NAME OF OWNER	PART OF SECTION OR LOT.	SEC. OR BLK.	TOWNSHIP, TOWN OR CITY.	RANGE OR ADD.	VALUAT'N.	TAX. CTS.
Adamson, Wm C.	ne ¼ of nw ¼ of nw ¼ ne ¼	9	15	67	$ 200	$ 3 91
Allen, Wm F.		25,	4 Manitou,		250	6 17
		2,	4 "	Beer's Sub.	1075	48 08
Baynes, C. R.		11,	141 Colo Springs		500	8 56
Benedict, James		3, 4,	212 "	1	200	7 03
Bean, Clement		15,	241 "	1	360	11 09
Big Sow LiveStock Co.	ne qr ne qr	29	15	64	80	1 06
Brower, Charles	e ½ of [illegible]	95	Colo Springs	1	200	7 03
Butler, Mary		8,	13 Fountain		25	2
	Except w 50 ft thereof.					
Carver, Mrs.		10,	6 Monument		115	2 94
Carter,		2,	113 Colo Springs		800	31 73
		13,	12 "		250	8 79
Cleever, Charles G.	w ½ of ne ¼ and e ½ of nw ¼	1	17	65	375	6 03
	Less right of way D & N O & R R					
Conger, C. W.	w 75 ft of s 5 ft of lot 20	91,	Colo Springs		50	1 75
Cone, E. W.	n ½ of 19, 20, 21	229	Colo Springs	1	375	12 21
Colo. Springs Inv. & Imp. Co.	e 35 ft of w 135 ft of s ½ of lot 2	2	Colo Springs	1	100	3 51
		5,	C	Ross Foot	15	50
		20,	"	"	15	50
		21,	"	"	15	50
		8,	C "	Edwards'	35	1 23
		9,	C "	"	35	1 23
Cuney, W. J.		28,	M Manitou		$ 275	$12 31
Curtis, P. & E. J.	n ½ of lot 2	34	Colorado Springs		1000	43 72
Curtis, Alex		18,	201 Colo Springs	1	250	8 79
Crystal Park Co.	Road se cr	18	12	67	250	3 89
Duffield, Mary	s 207½ ft w of nw cr sw qr	7	14	66	225	4 16
	Less right of way D & R G railway					
Ermerins, Dr		16 and 17,	C Manitou		3500	84 23
Fisher, Geo L.	e ½ nw ¼	34	11	69	200	5 11
Foster A, est of	se ¼	6	11	65	300	4 82
First National Bank	se cr ne qr, ne cr se qr	33	14	67	100	1 90
	nw cr sw cr, sw nw qr e ½					
	nw cr	34	14	67		
	w ½ ne cr, se cr ne qr e ½				600	11 73
	se qr	34	14	67		
	sw cr nw qr, w ½ of sw qr	35	14	67	240	4 63
	nw cr nw cr	2	15	67	80	1 54
	ne cr ne cr	3	15	67	80	1 54
	ne cr se cr, s ½ of ne qr se					
	nw cr	20	14	68	200	3 91
	se cr sw cr, w ½ of sw qr sw					
	nw cr	25	14	68	325	6 49
Gill, estate	unc. ½ of ne cr se qr	24	14	68	20	27
Guernsey, Carrie	part	210	Colo Springs	1	500	14 55
	Beg on n line said block 200 ft w of ne cor, run sly on parallel line to e line said block to s boundary line, thence wly along said s boundary line 200 feet, thence ny on a line parallel to first course to n boundary line said block, thence ey 200 ft to beg.					
Haney, W T		9, 10,	61 Colo Springs		2000	79 [illegible]
Hanman, V.	ne cr nw cr, s ½ of nw cr, sw cr ne cr	19	13	70	405	13 55
Hay, H S		3,	7 Monument		10	20
Hand, Ida M.	e ½ of nw cr, sw qr ne qr ne cr sw cr	35	12	67	950	20 49
	s ½ of se qr	34	12	67	250	5 39
	w ½ of sw qr	35	12	67		
Hand, James C.	sw qr sw qr	25	12	67		
	se qr se qr	26	12	67	320	6 90
	e ½ of ne qr	35	12	67		
Herbst, Wm	n ½ lot 7,	142	Colo Springs		100	3 52
Highland Cattle Co.	Une ¼ e ½ of e ½ qr, s ½ of ne cr, ne qr nw qr	35	17	65	205	7 18
	und ¼ se qr sw qr	26	17	65		
	und ¼ s ½ of nw qr	25	17	65	12 50	34
	und ¼ s ½ of se qr	26	17	65		
	und ¼ n ½ of ne qr	35	17	65	200	5 42
	und ¼ ne qr se qr	32	17	65	25	68
	und ¼ sw qr ne qr	27	17	65	12 50	34
	und ¼ w ½ of se qr	35	17	65	20	54
	und ¼ of lot 2	125	Colo City		250	05
Hunt, Walter	3 and 4,	233	Colo Springs	1	135	4 75
Innis, R A	21,	125	Colo City		5	09
Irion, R A	Und ¼ sw qr se qr	23	17	65	175	3 01
	und ¼ w ½ of ne qr nw ¼ se ¼	20	17	65		
	und ¼ ne qr, sw qr, sw qr nw cr	20	17	65	68 75	1 17
	und ¼ s ½ of nw qr	28	17	65	12 50	21
	und ¼ ne cr, ne qr	20	17	65	18 75	31
Jameyson, C.	ne qr	13	11	67		
	sw cr nw qr	18	11	66	1100	50 73
	w ½ se cr nw qr s ½ nw qr nw qr	18	11	66		
Jones, Stephen	31 and 32,	184	Colo City		150	2 04
Johnson, Mary E.	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,	31	Colo Springs,	Parish	100	3 52
Johnson, E.	8 & 17, blk 1 Young's sub			1	140	4 92
Kinnan, E C.	1	3	"	1	1275	57 31
King, Charles	16, 17, 18, blk 2 Young's sub		"	1	80	2 82
Knox, O C.	w ½ n ½ lot 4	23	"	1	950	22 85
Machebeuf, J.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	307	"	2	300	10 55
Marrow, W D.	w ½ lot 10	122	"		425	14 65
Mason, Henry	2, 3	304	"	2	200	7 03
Martin, E L.	13	215	"	1	375	13 18
	Beg n w cor said block and run s 200 ft e 100 ft, thence n to n line of said lot, w to beg.					
Murphy, John	11, 12, 13,	211	Colo Springs	1	100	11 30
Murphy, Pat	n ½ w qr s ½ n w qr e ½ lot, e ½ of w ½ lot	11	11	69		
	w ½ of sw qr, sw qr ne qr	2	11	69	1300	64 [illegible]
	e ½ of, e ½ of sw qr	3	11	69		
McCabe, Thomas	12	207	Colo Springs	1	200	7 03
Pau, Henry S.	und one-sixth w ½ of sw ¼ e ½ of ne qr and s ½ lot	19	13	66		
	und ¼ w ½ lot	20	13	66		
	und ¼ nw qr sw qr e ½ of sw qr	30	13	66		
	und ¼ se qr and n ½ lot	30	13	66	575	11 [illegible]
	und ¼ n ½ of lot	31	13	66		
Porter, David	e ½ of ne qr, ne qr se qr	23	11	67		
	sw qr nw qr	24	11	67	400	10 23
Ratatas, John	1, 2, 3	275	Colo Springs	1	375	13 73
Ring, [illegible], est of	und ¼ e qr ne qr and ne qr se qr	6	19	66		
	and ¼ nw qr sw qr, nw qr	5	19	66		
Rosenstine, Geo C.	se qr nw qr e qr w cor sw ne cr and nw [illegible]	14	15	67	200	5 11
Rumford, Wm	8	133	Colo Springs		115	2 93
Russe, [illegible]	s ½ of lot 2	2	Colo Springs	1	750	29 [illegible]
Shelby, Horace	11	133	"		275	9 67
Spinney, [illegible]	25	107	Colo City		1	02
	28	121	"		2	05
	9	125	"		1	02
	13	125	"		1	02
	22	141	"		3	08
	24	148	"		3	08
	12	159	"		10	17
	8	157	"		20	17
	32	159	"		20	34
	1, 2, 3, 4	164	"		40	79
	29, 30, 31, 32	164	"		40	79
	25	180	"		15	26
	2	196	"		10	18
	8	196	"		10	17
	17, 18	198	"		10	18
	17	200	"		5	08
	10	201	"		5	08
	13	201	"		5	08
	22, 23	224	"		5	08
	1	234	"		5	08
	6, 7, 8, 9, 10	147	"		30	52
Sullivan, Thomas	e ½ of ne qr se cr	13	14	67	60	3 11
	Beg at a stake 33 ft s and 233 ft w of w ½ of center line of Vermijo ave extended, w intersects e boundary line of, thence w at right angles to said e boundary line 50 ft, and extending s and between parallel lines to said e boundary 217 ft to an alley					
Tipton, Martha V.	sw qr	8	11	64		
	e ½ of se qr	6	11	64		
	e ½ of ne	7	11	64	400	8 23
Tipton, J W.	nw qr, w ½ of ne qr	5	11	64		
	ne cr, e ½ of nw	6	11	64	1300	55 80
Thompson, S T.	ne cr	25	14	65	160	2 17
Van Bossirs, T E.	s 72 ft, 1 and 2	273	Colo Springs	1	100	3 51
	1		Manitou		270	6 50
Watson, C F.	1, 2, 15	303	Colo Springs	2	325	1[illegible] 58
Womack, J G.	e ½ of sw qr, se cr nw qr	1	16	67		
	ne cr nw qr	12	16	67	380	11 89
	sw cr sw qr	1	16	67		
	se cr se cr	2	16	67		
	ne cr ne cr	11	16	67		
	nw qr nw cr	12	16	67	750	15 57
	sw qr se cr	1	16	67		
	w ½ ne cr se cr nw qr	12	16	67	500	10 23
Unknown	14	241	Colo Springs	1	605	23 38
	32	125	Colo City		5	09
	12	125	"		5	09
	28	198	"		5	09
	23	146	"		5	09
	24	146	"		5	09
	25	146	"		5	09
	26	146	"		5	09
	27	126	"		5	09
	21	125	"		5	09
n ½ lot 2		6	Monument		5	09
	12	12	Fountain		5	13

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

Haney, W T		9, 10	61 Colo Springs		2000	66 72

Witness my hand and seal this 25th day of June, 1886.

A. A. McGOVNEY, County Treasurer. (SEAL)

wf-26-5